HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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The 90th Congress: R.I.P.

By RALPH de TOLEDANO

There have been laments from the left and cheers from the right over the record of the 90th Congress. The left laments that it did not rubber stamp every welfare measure that came down the pike. The right chortles that, for the first time in years, the Congress showed some signs of resistance to the dictation of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. Both sides overstate the case.

Congressional independence, for one thing, did not become a factor until Lyndon Johnson abdicated political power by announcing his renunciation of the presidency. As a "lame duck" the President found that his grip on both his party and the Congress was weak. As the most unpopular President in decades, he could not instill fear into the hearts of the usually "wee timorous beasties" who are always a part of the congressional contingent.

It did not take very much courage to stand up to President Johnson—and, in some instances, would have taken more courage to support a man who has so lost the respect and admiration of the electorate. To its credit, the Senate was able to reject the shabby political deal whereby one chief justice of the United States would have been shuffled off in order to appoint one of Mr. Johnson's cronies.

To its credit, as well, the Congress cut the foreign aid bill to ribbons, giving the President far less than his relatively modest request. It will be some time before foreign aid cuts are felt, what with the billions already committed by past Congresses and the funds still held by the foreign aid bureaucrats. But it was a step in the right direction.

In other matters, too, Congress seemed to be waking up to a realization that it is a co-equal branch of government—striking at the Supreme Court's recent concept of itself as a legislative body by overturning decisions seriously limiting the powers of the police in dealing with crime and criminals.

The new 91st Congress, expected to be more conservative than the 90th, will have its work cut out for it in attempting to reduce the overwhelming centralization of the federal government.

But throughout its life, the 90th Congress continued to accept the proposition that all blessings must flow from the federal government and its Treasury. What has been called a "far-reaching housing law" was passed by the Congress, which also extended the long hand of federal government even further into local schools.

And it intervened in what is surely a state matter by taking over large redwood areas. (That these areas may or may not have been in danger is not the point. But the federal government, by using its rights of eminent domain, also extended its hold on state lands and overrode state prerogatives.)

This record of continued and expanding federal interference in the affairs of the states and the municipalities—in contravention of Article 10 of the Bill of Rights—has come in for strong attack during the campaign. It has been deplored by Richard Nixon, the Republican presidential nominee, as a "cure all" which cures nothing and makes the situation worse.

Even Vice President Hubert Humphrey, between promises of increased federal activity, pays lip service to the principle enunciated by Edmund Burke that the closer government gets to the "little platoon" the better and more efficient it is.

If the trend toward a bigger and bigger bureaucracy, making a bigger and bigger mess of the problems confronting this nation, is to be reversed, the 91st Congress will have to examine with greater care not only the cost of any new legislation, and how it contributes to the elephantiasis of the federal establishment, but it will have to reexamine the old laws on the books which remain to harass the citizen and inflate the deficit.

Among the statutes which desperately need review are those which make up the cumbersome, confusing, and unfair body of labor law. For a long time, there has been a call for a labor court to replace the National Labor Relations Board. Its obvious pro-labor bias aside, the NLRB has taken to itself the role of prosecutor, defense counsel, judge and jury. It is not unique in this. Other regulatory agencies have done the same.

These regulatory agencies, in fact, could keep an alert and determined Congress busy—to the relief of many and the advantage of all. Or Congress could make a full study of the hundreds of overlapping federal agencies, bureaus and other instrumentality—getting into each other's expensive hair and doing little for the taxpayer and the voter.

If it dedicates itself to this kind of reappraisal the 91st Congress will indeed go down in history as one of the great ones.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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Capital Briefs

● Speculation in the Nixon camp is that Sen. **Karl Mundt** (R.-S.D.) may get a high-ranking post in the State Department should Nixon be elected this fall. A long-time friend of Nixon's, Mundt worked with the GOP presidential nominee on both the Hiss case and the Mundt-Nixon anti-Communist measure. A hard-liner in the field of foreign policy, Mundt, as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, was considered to have made the most telling blows against the Administration's "no-win" war in Viet Nam when Secretary of State Dean Rusk appeared before the committee earlier this year.

● **HHH's pro-civil rights position** has been clouded over by Joseph Napolitan, the man Humphrey picked to head up his advertising campaign at the Democratic National Committee. In the October 13 New York Times Magazine, Thomas J. Fleming quotes an unidentified bigwig for the Doyle Dane Bernbach, Inc., ad agency as saying, "The polls supposedly said that the majority of the country think the Negro has had too many handouts. So Napolitan advised Humphrey to stop talking about his Marshall Plan for the cities and switch to law-and-order stuff. We [the Doyle Dane company that Humphrey has since fired] were told, 'Do not show a black man in any commercial.' "

● If the current Administration peace offerings don't work out, Hubert Humphrey, say those close to his camp, will consider offering an **unconditional bomb pause** for at least five days.

● Ku Kluxers are believed to be behind the recent death threat received by Sen. **Strom Thurmond** (R.-S.C.), who is directing the Nixon drive in Dixie. Shortly before Thurmond was scheduled to speak in Anderson, S.C., an anonymous caller warned that if Thurmond "speaks against Wallace" he would be assassinated. Thurmond shrugged off the threat, delivered his usual all-out endorsement of Richard Nixon.

● Among law enforcement experts, there is the firm belief that the Justice Department in a Nixon Administration will begin an immediate probe of the activities of **Stokely Carmichael**. Last week Carmichael, chairman of the Black United Front—the same group that Humphrey's Washington co-chairman belongs to—told a Negro gathering in the Nation's Capital: "In order to stop police brutality, we've got to kill some white cops. . . . There's not a right or wrong about killing. It's a matter of who has the power to do so. It's more honorable to kill a honky cop than a Vietnamese."

● The National Mobilization Committee to End the War in Viet Nam—which organized the Chicago demonstrations at the Democratic National Convention—is calling for a **week of anti-war activity** to last through the elections. Among the actions being contemplated: disruptive demonstrations at military bases, strikes and walkouts at colleges and picketing of polling places. The National Council of the radical Students for a Democratic Society has also voted to participate in massive demonstrations and disruptive tactics during election week.

● Sen. **Thomas Kuchel** (R.-Calif.), who owes his political career to the Republican party, is apparently going to let down the Grand Old Party once again—just before he leaves office in January. Having failed in previous elections to support such Republicans as Barry Goldwater, Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan and George Murphy, Kuchel is now refusing to back GOP Senate nominee Max Rafferty, who defeated Kuchel in the primary. Kuchel's failure to back Rafferty, it is being said, could cost Rafferty the election and hand the Senate seat to radical Alan Cranston—a deplorable situation that would, however, be a fitting climax to Kuchel's anti-Republican career.

● Sen. **Roman Hruska** (R.-Neb.), in line to replace Kuchel as assistant GOP leader in the Senate, had a 100 per cent conservative voting record in the 90th Congress, according to the Americans for Constitutional Action.

● Important Republicans in both the House and the Senate are preparing a memorandum for Richard Nixon that requests him to place **Otto Otepka** in a high State Department post in any Nixon Administration. Nixon has already indicated he views Otepka with a sympathetic eye and has promised to restudy the entire State Department proceedings that removed Otepka from security work.

● Diplomatic sources say that the Soviets have not only forced Czechoslovakia to accept Soviet troops and a Stalin-like dictatorship, but have compelled the country to once again become a **main supplier of arms** for Soviet operations in the Middle East and North Viet Nam. During its brief "liberal" period, Czechoslovakia had stopped furnishing arms to Red revolutionaries conducting aggression in foreign lands.

● The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia continues to divide the Communist party in the United States. While the head of the American CP, Gus Hall, has strongly supported the Soviets, the **People's World**, the West Coast CP publication, has been carrying a series of articles critical of the Soviet Union's invasion role.

● Hubert Humphrey has grabbed hold of Winnie the Pooh's coattails. Visiting a children's TV show in Kansas City last week, Humphrey was told that the kiddies' favorite was Winnie, the toy bear. "Oh, I'm for **Winnie the Pooh** too," he told them. "He's one of my favorites."

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Nixon Must Pour It On

In the wake of the findings of two national pollsters last week, there is some rising concern in the Nixon camp that the GOP presidential nominee does not have the election sewed up after all. The Harris poll revealed that Nixon has about 40 per cent of the popular vote, down a bit from previous Harris findings. Humphrey, on the other hand, appears to be closing the gap and now trails Nixon by only 5 percentage points.

Even more worrisome are the findings of pollster Louis H. Bean, who correctly forecast the Truman victory in 1948. In a letter to the Washington Post, Bean believes that both Gallup and Harris have underestimated Humphrey's strength and feels the two major party candidates are actually "about evenly poised in their chances of victory." He bases his theory on state polls.

Whatever the accuracy of these findings, a number of politicos hope that Nixon really plans to do as he has promised and pour on the coal in the remaining weeks of the campaign. And by pouring on the coal, they do not mean speaking in generalities, but hitting hard at the Administration with facts, statis-

DEWEY

HARRIS

tics—and juicy examples—in much the same way that Ronald Reagan campaigned for Barry Goldwater in 1964 and for himself in the California governor's race in 1966.

While Nixon has said many things conservatives—and much of the country—seem to agree with, he has, it must be admitted, not set his partisans on fire. Somehow his message often lacks punch and timing.

Though not running his campaign in precisely Dewey-like fashion, too often Nixon has struck the attitude of being above the battle, a posture that Dewey did not exactly find useful in winning votes. In the closing days of the campaign, it is the fervent wish of those who want to see a decisive defeat of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration that Nixon will—in his own words—"sock it to 'em."

Voters Jeer Javits

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R.-N.Y.), who deserted his party in 1964 and is giving only tepid support to Republican leaders four years later, is experiencing some difficulty in his bid for re-election.

JAVITS

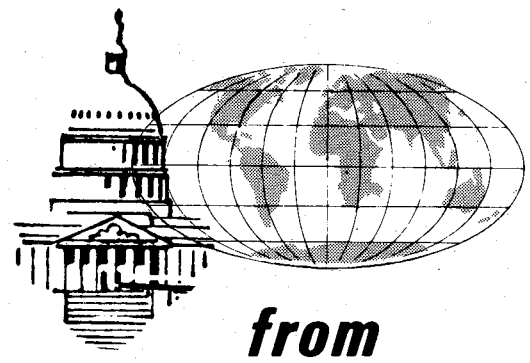
When the New York liberal attended a Candidate's Breakfast at Roosevelt Grill last week, half the Republican candidates for the state legislature declined to be photographed with him. A generous sprinkling of the candidates, moreover, wore buttons touting Javits' Conservative party opponent, James Buckley.

Explaining why he had snubbed Javits, John Healy, a candidate for the 84th Assembly District who has been endorsed by both the Republican and Conservative parties, declared: "I don't think Mr. Javits is representative of the basic Republican philosophy." Paul J. Gallagher, a candidate for the 15th Assembly District, bluntly claimed that "Mr. Buckley is more of a Republican than Javits."

But Javits is not only incurring disfavor because of his own liberal views. The New York senator is discovering that he does not win any votes by employing the once magic name of Mayor John Lindsay. While dropping the mayor's name in stumping through Brooklyn, Javits was greeted with prolonged boos, lusty jeers and cries of "Throw Lindsay the bum out."

At Kings Highway and East 16th Street, reported the New York *Times*, the crowd was so vehemently

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



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Inside Washington

anti-Lindsay over the school strike that Javits said several times there was no point in continuing since he could not be heard, even with a microphone.

New Yorkers, particularly large segments of the Jewish community, are sore at Lindsay because of his diligent campaign to permit black militants—including anti-Semites and revolutionaries—to control the local schools.

When Javits defended Lindsay by saying, "It's not right to write finis to any man's political career on the basis of one issue," he was drowned out by a chorus of boos. Later, Javits asked not to be made the scapegoat for Lindsay's policies, but then the crowds asked what he had done to save them from Lindsay. All in all, Jacob Javits, Republican liberal extraordinaire, has been taking his lumps in this conservative political season.

Clark Fouls up FBI

Federal agents probing a reported black nationalist conspiracy to murder Cleveland policemen are bitter at Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark for his refusal to cooperate.

On July 23 several Cleveland officers were lured into an ambush and fired upon by followers of Cleveland militant Fred (Ahmed) Evans. Three policemen and seven civilians lost their lives in the ensuing battle. Evans and two others have since been charged with murder.

The FBI opened an exhaustive probe immediately after the ambush. Based on its investigation, the bureau asked Clark for a warrant authorizing a search of a nearby Ashtabula County farm for guns and possibly bodies.

The FBI is reported to have made two formal requests for the warrant. The second request was called "extremely urgent, deemed necessary." But Clark flatly turned down the request. Sources in the U.S. attorney's office in Cleveland said that Washington felt the FBI had not produced "sufficient evidence" to justify the warrant.

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* quotes Cleveland police officials as saying, "the FBI felt there were weapons out there and possibly dead bodies." (Two other civilians are reported to have died in the July 23 shoot-out, but their bodies have never been found.)

Although the FBI refuses to discuss the case, it was learned that it sought the warrant to search for illegally obtained automatic weapons and evidence of premeditated riot plans.

The FBI, noted the *Plain Dealer*, "rarely seeks search warrants without eyewitness evidence to substantiate its actions."

The newspaper quoted police spokesmen as saying that the FBI, with evidence from informants, normally had no trouble getting a search warrant from the local U.S. attorney and the U.S. district court in Cleveland.

"In normal cases there is no trouble, but if it is racial it goes to Washington," the police said. And Mr. Clark just refuses to cooperate.

Blacks Score D.C. Lawlessness

Is the term "law and order" actually no more than code words for "racism," as Hubert Humphrey has charged? Or are Negro citizens as concerned with increasing crime rates as are whites, as Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew contend?

A great deal of light was shed on these questions last week in Washington, D.C. For three consecutive nights youthful vandals roamed a small section of Northeast Washington, smashing store windows and engaging in looting; there was inconsequential provocation for this disorder—some ludicrous rumors and a couple of arrests for jaywalking—and no racial hostility was in the air.

Yet dozens of stores were damaged and thousands of dollars worth of goods were stolen by the vandals, most of whom were teen-agers with a number of preteens mixed in. After the disorders, the Washington *Post* sent a reporter into the area to interview the several Negro store owners who had been victimized. Their replies make mincemeat of Humphrey's sometime contention that only white citizens are concerned with the law and order issue.

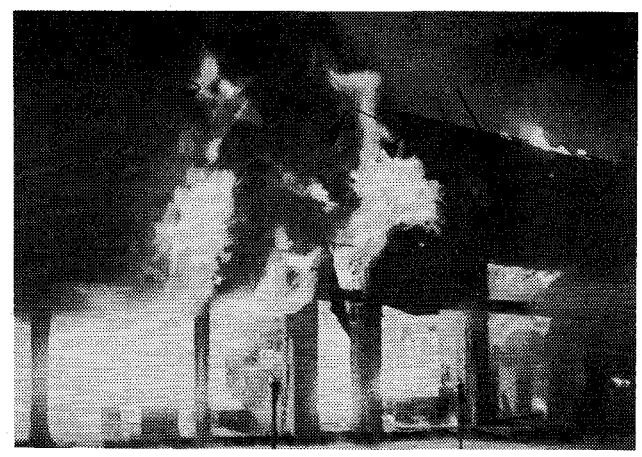
• "Makes no difference whether the store is black or not. They'll bust in anywhere, so long as it's got something they want. Why weren't there more cops? This was where all the trouble was. Why couldn't they have more cops here to stop it?"—Benjene Jeffries, co-owner, Esquire Clothing.

• "We knew something was going to happen. The kids were laughing and joking about it all day in front of the store. This wasn't a race thing. I was out there that night. I saw the kids, just kids, boys—and girls, too—and the cops not stopping them, just doing nothing. There was nothing racial about this."—Chauncy McIntosh, assistant manager, Esquire Clothing.

• "They were kids, nine to maybe 21. They got about 15 to 20 radios and phonographs in the window display. The 9th Precinct needs more policemen. They do what they can, but they need more police."—Barry Terry, manager, Waxie Maxie's Quality Music Store.

• "The police do their best, but mobs are hard to control. Look at what happened in Paris and at Columbia University. . . . Last April [at the time of the Washington riot], these people learned what they could do as a team, and they're doing it."—Sheppard Osborne, shoe store owner.

It is obvious from the above comments that these Negro store owners and managers see no racial implications in the latest wave of disorders in the Capital City and that they see a tougher stand on law and order as the best way to curb such vandalism. "The only answer is to arrest and prosecute," an unnamed store manager told



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the Washington Post. "The way it is now, the police make arrests and the kids are back on the street before the police are."

Such comments by the black residents of Washington must rattle the teeth of Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, who has vigorously disputed Richard Nixon's campaign charge that the District of Columbia is one of the "crime capitals of the world." And neither are such sentiments limited to only the owners of stores. The *Post* reporter recorded the following observations from two Negro clerks in one store:

"What we need here is Mayor Daley."

"That's right, Daley's what we need."

Wallace's Ohio Gambit

Ironic as it may seem to some, George Wallace has managed to drastically reduce the sovereignty of the states through the use of the liberal Supreme Court majority in his energetic bid for the White House. Wallace, a vocal champion of states' rights, could not qualify under Ohio's election laws to have his name placed on the ballot. He finally appealed to the Supreme Court which last week—by a 6-to-3 majority—ordered the Buckeye State to enter Wallace's name on all of its printed presidential ballots.

WALLACE

While the court majority claimed Ohio had denied Wallace due process and the equal protection of the laws because of its rigorous election procedures, the minority pointed out that the Constitution specifically permits the states to decide how presidential electors shall be appointed.

"The Constitution," noted Justice Potter Stewart, "does not provide for popular election of a President or vice president of the United States, either nationally or on a state-by-state basis. On the contrary, the Constitution explicitly specifies:

" 'Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress. . . .' "

Nor, argued Stewart, was Wallace arbitrarily prevented from getting on the ballot under Ohio's laws. Ohio, noted Stewart, "has authorized ballot position for parties that can demonstrate by petition the support of 15 per cent of the voting public 90 days before a primary election is to be held." Wallace, however, failed to get the necessary number of signatures in the required period of time.

Justice Byron White remarked that the state requirements were "neither alone nor in combination" unconstitutional and he did not understand "how the Independent party may be ordered on the ballot over the objections of the state. The Independent party has not complied with the provision that it show a sufficient base of popular support in time for participation in a primary. Indeed, the party made no effort whatsoever to comply with these provisions. It claims it secured the necessary number of signatures, but admits it wholly ignored the requirement that the petitions be filed prior to the primary election date."

Sharply criticizing Wallace last week, Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) asked: "Does he [Wallace] intend to take votes because the Supreme Court he so despises has interposed itself and ordered a state to ignore its laws, reverse its state courts and put him on a ballot the High Court in the same breath denies to other minor parties?

"I hereby call upon George Wallace to make his choice. Let him prove his convictions by refusing to allow the Federal Supreme Court to order his name onto the ballot of a sovereign state.

"For if George Wallace were at this late date in his career to surrender his campaign to the wishes of the federal judges; to ally himself with his proclaimed enemies—well, then, how could any American trust him or believe what he says?"

Wallace has already responded indirectly to Tower's question by saying: "They've [the Supreme Court] made bad decisions in the past, but I think this one is right."

ACA Exposes Liberal Hypocrisy

The Americans for Constitutional Action has discovered that a number of ultra-liberal senators have been sharply shifting their positions rightward in recent years in order to appease the conservative mood of the voters in their home states.

"Whereas back during the year 1965," says ACA Executive Director Charles A. McManus, "the over-all ACA rating of all senators averaged out at 38.4%, the average for the year 1968 jumped sharply to 49.66%. This can be attributed to a considerable degree to the striking fact that a number of normally ultra-liberal senators, up for re-election in November, have measured the mood of their states and the nation this year and are responding to the will of the electorate by moving to the right, in some cases very dramatically."

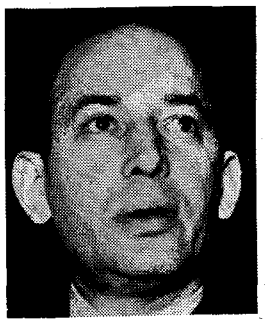
McManus singled out eight normally radical senators—all Democrats—who have apparently trimmed their sails as the November elections approach. J. W. Fulbright of Arkansas, for example, voted conservatively only 16% of the time in 1965, according to the ACA scoreboard; in 1968 he boosted his mark to 63%.

Idaho's Frank Church posted a lowly 22% conservative score in 1965; now, in a tough fight for re-election, he has managed to win a 68% rating from ACA. Birch Bayh of Indiana raised his 8% score in 1965 to 38% in 1968; Daniel Brewster of Maryland hiked his batting average from 8 to 31%; Alan Bible of Nevada went from 48% in 1965 to 67% in 1968; Oklahoma's Mike Monroney jumped from a 17% score to 32%; South Dakota's George McGovern from 4 to 39% and Warren Magnuson from 13 to 30.

Thanks to the ACA, the voters should not be fooled by the slithering to the right by these liberal Democrats.

New Facts on Fortas

Though thwarted in his bid to be chief justice, Associate Justice Abe Fortas still seems to be a figure of controversy—and each week, it appears, questions keep cropping up about his ethical standards as a judge.



FORTAS

There was, for example, the matter of his advising the President on substantive matters from his position on the High Court. There was that curious $15,000 lecture fee that he received from high-powered business friends of his. Last week *Human Events* pointed out that William W. Greenhalgh, assistant U.S. attorney from 1958 to 1963, asserted in a statement that was only indirectly denied that Fortas had persuaded LBJ not to appoint Greenhalgh as U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia because Fortas felt that Greenhalgh could not be trusted so far as the Bobby Baker case was concerned. Baker, of course, had been LBJ's bosom friend prior to his scrape with the law.

And now comes another intriguing bit of information concerning Fortas. Virtually unnoticed last week was a story that Fortas was the victim of a $22,160 jewel theft on August 26, an incident that had not been reported in the press when it occurred. The thieves, apparently, had snatched the jewelry from a safe in the offices of Arnold & Porter, the Washington-based law firm to which Fortas belonged before he became associate justice.

The robbery came to the attention of the Justice Department's criminal division on September 20 when an attorney disclosed in Federal District Court in Toledo, Ohio, that, as a result of the theft in which the law offices had been thoroughly ransacked, certain documents had come to light that had been previously subpoenaed by the Justice Department. Earlier, it had been reported that these documents—the same ones that apparently had been found in Fortas' safe—had been destroyed.

The whole story of the resurrection of the "destroyed" documents is a bit involved. Irving Fruchtman, a steel executive from Toledo, had been convicted in July of obstructing justice and destroying subpoenaed documents. Fruchtman had been found guilty of impeding a Federal Trade Commission investigation into alleged price-fixing by submitting fake invoices of sale to the FTC.

Arnold & Porter—the same law firm to which Fortas belonged before he became associate justice—had represented Fruchtman's company, the Donovan Steel and Wire Co., as its civil lawyers. Paul S. Berger, also a member of the law firm, represented Fruchtman in grand jury proceedings when he was indicted last summer. At the trial Fruchtman was defended by Vincent J. Fuller of the Washington law firm of Edward Bennett Williams.

The government had subpoenaed the invoices from the Donovan Steel and Wire Co. and after some legal skirmishing between the government's lawyers and Fuller, about 1,000 of them were finally produced. The rest had supposedly been destroyed.

But at the sentence hearing on September 20—after Federal District Judge William Thomas had sentenced Fruchtman to a year and a day in prison—Fuller produced a batch of about 28 invoices and copies that had been previously subpoenaed, amounting, according to the New York *Times*, to between "150 and 200 pieces of paper."

Fuller declared "these records were sometime last fall delivered to the law firm of Arnold & Porter incident to this case and they were put apparently at the time they were delivered . . . in a safe and were completely forgotten." When the intruders ransacked the safe from which they stole the Fortas jewelry, they ripped open the envelope containing the invoices and scattered them about the office, Fuller said. When the office staff made an inventory of the documents of the safe, they discovered that the documents were the ones that had been subpoenaed and reported destroyed.

All this, of course, has raised interesting questions. Why, for example, had the robbery somehow not been reported when it occurred? Why weren't the papers delivered to the judge until after Fruchtman's sentencing? And why did the papers happen to be in Fortas' safe?

Whatever the answers to such questions, the Justice Department is refusing to comment on the situation. And the incident once again focuses attention on another strange episode concerning the man who might have become chief justice of the United States.

Alsop Hits Clark

Even Joseph Alsop is taking after Atty. Gen. Clark these days. "So there was a conspiracy after all," writes Alsop in a recent column. "At the time of the riots after the murder of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark stoutly denied it. . . . Spontaneous combustion was the virtuous thing to believe in, then.

***"But the virtuous thing to believe in now* turns out, at least in part, to have been the wrong thing to believe, if one can credit a remarkably well-researched book by Ben Gilbert and other members of the Washington Post staff.** Ten Blocks from the White House **is an almost minute-by-minute account of the riot in Washington; and if its evidence is correct, much of the arson that was such a feature of the riot was conspiratorial in origin."**

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POLITICS '68

WALLACE'S PLATFORM

A number of previous Wallace supporters have been veering away from the Alabama governor ever since he unveiled his **big-spend, Populist platform**. Inserted into the October 15 Congressional Record by Louisiana Democrat John R. Rarick, the Wallace program calls for:

RARICK

• An "immediate increase in **Social Security payments**, with a goal of a 60 per cent increase in benefits."

• An increase "in the minimum [Social Security] payments to $100, with annual **cost of living increases**."

• A Wallace-appointed secretary of agriculture to "immediately begin to support [farm] prices at 90 per cent parity" and for the Congress to "increase the maximum support to **100 per cent parity**."

• **Massive federal assistance**, "but not control," to local government units and, in the event a public works program "becomes necessary to provide employment for all employable Americans, we will provide such a program. . . ."

• The federal government to "assist in all phases of the **educational processes** of the nation without attempting to control these processes."

In addition to urging expanded federal aid for the space effort, highways and a host of other projects, the Wallace platform also pays a great deal of attention to the wants of **organized labor**. Aside from showering a vast amount of praise on the "great trade organizations"—the very same organizations that have championed the liberal-controlled Democratic party since FDR—the Wallace platform promises to reduce federal interference in labor's affairs and suggests it is opposed to vigorous governmental efforts to end strikes. Finally, the labor plank promises that "labor will be adequately represented in all deliberations of this party and its administration of the affairs of government."

Because the platform is so liberal in so many areas, a number of voters who have been for Wallace under the delusion that he is a Barry Goldwater-type conservative are now having second thoughts about how they will cast their ballot in November.

PEACENIK LOBBY

The Council for a Livable World, a peacenik disarmament group based in Washington, expects to dispense almost $300,000 by election day on behalf of Senate candidates it believes have an enlightened view of foreign policy. This hefty contribution will make the council the biggest political spending **disarmament lobby** in the business.

Among those "enlightened" candidates it is supporting: **Joseph Clark** (D.-Pa.), **J. William Fulbright** (D.-Ark.), **Wayne Morse** (D.-Ore.), **George McGovern** (D.-S.D.), **Gaylord Nelson** (D.-Wis.), **John J. Gilligan**, Democratic senatorial candidate for Ohio, **Thomas F. Eagleton**, Democratic candidate from Missouri and **Charles Mathias**, Republican candidate from Maryland.

Revealing the bias of the organization, **Bernard T. Feld**, council president, says that Sen. McGovern is "the shining example" of the kind of man it wants to keep in the Senate. McGovern, it will be recalled, led the unsuccessful fight in Chicago to get the Democrats to accept a Viet Nam plank that called for an unconditional halt in the northern bombing and steps to impose a coalition Communist government on South Viet Nam.

• Note: Though the office of Frank Church (D.-Idaho) has been vigorously denying that Church is receiving council money, a September 1968 fund-raising letter—signed by William Doering, chairman of the council's Board of Directors—asks for **contributions to aid Church** and other like-minded liberals.

ADA BACKS HUBERT

Though it favored Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) for the Democratic nomination, the Americans for Democratic Action has now forthrightly supported for President its old comrade-in-arms, **Hubert Humphrey**. By a vote of 71 to 16, the national board endorsed the Democratic presidential nominee.

John Kenneth Galbraith, ADA's national chairman, strongly backed the resolution; so did **Jack T. Conway**, chairman of the national executive committee who had been active in the Kennedy and McGovern campaigns. Vice Chairman **Joseph L. Rauh**, one of McCarthy's earliest and most fervent supporters, also came out for his old friend Humphrey.

In its support of Humphrey, the ADA resolution stated: " . . We endorse Hubert Humphrey, our co-founder and former national chairman, by whose side we struggled in so many liberal causes in the past. . . .

"We endorse Humphrey because he is the best candidate. We note with approval his move toward, if not yet to, a halt in the bombing. We urge him to build on his **anti-bombing statement**. . . . Such a statement would go far to offset the negative Viet Nam image of the vice president and to reinforce his position as a leader on disarmament, the nuclear test ban, the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the food for peace plan, the U.N. and other important steps, looking toward a more peaceful and stable world. . . .

"We recognize that our endorsement of Hubert Humphrey may be misunderstood by many whose struggle for peace and political participation has brought new vigor to our national life. We applaud that struggle and we pledge ourselves to a **new politics of participation** in American life.

"We now urge agreement on electing the best man and then for renewing the battles for a rational foreign policy and for equality and **modern liberalism** here at home."

In short, ADA believes that HHH is the best man to promote ADA's and the New Left's brand of ultra-liberal politics.

PENNSYLVANIA GOP

Pennsylvania still seems to be something of a big question-mark for Richard Nixon. Not only are some of the **liberal Republicans** in the area not doing too good a job for the GOP nominee, but **big labor** is now going into high gear for Humphrey in the industrial towns of western Pennsylvania. COPE's major concern is to try to cut down the Wallace sentiment.

While some of the **Wallace vote** appears to be taking votes away from Humphrey, there is considerable upstate sentiment for Wallace which could reduce the normal Republican vote needed to offset Allegheny and Philadelphia County Democratic majorities. **Ted Humes**, who headed the statewide citizens campaign for Goldwater in 1964 and is now a Nixon-Agnew fieldman in Pennsylvania, is one of those trying to keep Wallace defections to a minimum. But his job will not be easy. Many GOP county organizations, it is reported, are still maintaining a **lukewarm attitude** toward the Republican ticket as the campaign goes down to the wire.

MISSOURI SENATE RACE

Missouri Republicans are cautiously predicting that 1968 may be the year they break through the barrier that has long held the party at bay. The home state of former President Harry S. Truman has always presented a solid phalanx of Democratic state officials, but this year the local GOP is optimistic that **Richard Nixon** will carry the state and haul Republicans into state offices along with him.

Although a generally hawkish state (Democratic Sen. Stuart Symington is a former secretary of the Air Force), Missourians are **disenchanted with the Johnson Administration** and apathetic toward Hubert Humphrey. Humphrey's problems are compounded by a state Democratic organization severely split over personalities.

The trouble began when Life magazine charged that incumbent Democratic **Sen. Edward Long**, who was running for re-election, had received highly dubious legal fees from a St. Louis attorney closely tied with the locally powerful Teamsters Union. Organized labor stuck strongly with Long, as did most of the party regulars, but he was defeated in the senatorial primary by popular Lt. Gov. **Thomas F. Eagleton**.

Since his primary defeat, Long has not said one word in support of Eagleton and some of the labor unions have reportedly closed their usually bountiful pocketbooks to the Democratic senatorial candidate. On top of this, Eagleton is faced with a **crumbling Democratic party structure** in St. Louis, where party registration is down 25,000 from 1966 and party activists are operating in only a couple of wards.

The Republican picture is the total opposite of the Democrats', and the major reason can be found with the man opposing Eagleton in the Senate contest: Rep. **Thomas Curtis**. Curtis has been a leader in building a viable GOP organization and Missouri this year, for the first time, has a fully functioning central GOP state committee, as well as Republican candidates for all state and local offices. Not the least of these is **Lawrence Roos**, a Curtis ally and St. Louis County supervisor who is giving incumbent Democratic Gov. Warren Hearnes a stiff challenge for re-election.

CURTIS

Curtis' personal dedication can be viewed in his explanation as to why he gave up a safe House seat (in suburban St. Louis County) to seek the Senate post: "I did it to build a Republican party in Missouri. There has not been a Republican party in this state. I decided to build one."

Although Curtis' smoothly run, completely professional campaign contrasts sharply with that of Democrat Eagleton, the GOP contender is a long way from being home free. Because of the state's traditional pro-Democrat nature, and also due to the youthful **Eagleton's own popularity**, the Senate race is still rated a toss-up. The outcome could depend entirely on how well Nixon does in the state, where he now leads Humphrey and Wallace by a narrow margin.

• Another Missouri contest attracting nationwide attention is that to fill Curtis' House seat. For more on this race, see page 8.

TEXAS' ODD BEDFELLOWS

The prospect of a Republican sweep in Lyndon Johnson's home territory reportedly has scared many of Texas' feuding Democrats into cooperating as never before in a determined effort to prevent losses. Conservative Democrats, led by outgoing Gov. **John Connally**, and the party's liberal faction, headed by Sen. **Ralph Yarborough**, are working almost hand-in-hand to keep Texas from becoming a bonafide two-party state.

Yarborough is heading up the Texas Citizens for Humphrey-Muskie, while the Texas Democrats for Humphrey-Muskie are operating with the blessings of Gov. Connally, with the two groups coordinating their activities on everything from bumper sticker distribution to handling campaign appearances by the national ticket. The major focus of the united effort, however, is not so much on carrying the state for Humphrey-Muskie—Gov. Connally has yet to do any active campaigning for HHH—but to keep the GOP from **capturing state offices**.

Neither Democratic faction wishes to see Republican gubernatorial candidate **Paul Eggers** defeat the Democratic contender, Lt. Gov. Preston Smith, or to see the GOP win more than its present three seats in the U.S. House. Thus, liberal Yarborough is backing Smith, a Connally henchman, while Connally conservatives are working for liberal Democrats in House contests.

Texas Republicans, meanwhile, are concentrating on the tight presidential race, fearful that third-partyite George Wallace will drain off enough votes to hand the state over to Hubert Humphrey. "For the first time the South has a chance to have a voice in a major political power," Texas GOP Sen. **John Tower** is telling his conservative followers, "and Wallace is doing everything he can to lure the South away."

The state GOP is still hopeful that Nixon will carry the state and pull Eggers and a handful of congressional candidates in with him.

FARMER DISCONTENT

Richard Nixon appears to be the favorite choice of the nation's farmers, who seem to be rebelling against **high prices** and the failure of massive LBJ-HHH subsidies to bail the farmers out of a jam.

According to the widely respected **Farm Journal**, Nixon receives 52 per cent of the farm vote; Hubert Humphrey just 16 per cent. Alabama's Gov. George Wallace comes in second with a surprisingly strong 32 per cent. While the poll did not reveal specific reasons as to why the farmers were repudiating the LBJ-HHH Administration, the tally showed that 85 per cent of the farmers believed that LBJ and Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman have done no better than a fair or poor job.

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The Collapse of Liberalism

From the *Wall Street Journal*, Oct. 14, 1968

With both Republicans and a rightist third party running strong, many people are talking about a "swing to the right." We find it both more precise and more profound to talk about the collapse of the left.

For some 35 years New Deal liberalism has been the prevailing intellectual creed in this nation, embodied in the Democratic party as the prevailing political force. Even allowing for some recovery by Election Day, that the Democratic nominee should fall to 29 per cent in the Gallup Poll suggests that important new tides are flowing not only in politics but in public thinking.

What have been the features of this creed that has dominated political life? In our time liberalism has come to mean dependence on the powers of central government to solve nearly all problems. This has stemmed from a view of man holding that any evil he displays is merely the result of his environment, and that this innate good will be released by the simple step of giving him ample money, housing and other worldly goods.

Thus, the liberal creed has come to demand an almost religious "commitment" to using the government to uplift the poor; not so much as a way to help the unfortunate, but as the answer to all the problems of mankind.

The reputation of this creed, of course, is presently burdened with the unpopularity of Lyndon Johnson and his Administration. Since one of the great fonts of that unpopularity is the war in Viet Nam, some will argue that the burden is an unfair one. They will argue that Mr. Johnson's war policy is either irrelevant to liberalism or a corruption of the tradition he inherited.

This argument is stressed by two groups within liberalism itself. One group is the pacifists, the academics and other dissenters, but they have never been more than handmaidens to the central liberal tradition carried by Franklin Roosevelt and his successors. The other group hopes to exploit for its own future gain the myth of John F. Kennedy's "Camelot." Therefore it seeks to keep that myth untarnished by giving Mr. Johnson 200 per cent of the blame for Viet Nam.

Yet it seems to us the blame rests heavily on both of those liberal Administrations. In particular, it is difficult to imagine a conservative Administration giving, as the Kennedy one did, a go-ahead for the coup against South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem. This is an important key to succeeding events. It would have been one thing to walk out on Diem for his offenses against liberalism. But after America had implicated itself in his overthrow and murder, considerations of both morality and international credibility made it quite clearly another thing to walk away without an effort to salvage the resulting situation.

Many of the mistakes in Viet Nam have been precisely the mistakes to be expected of men embodying the traits and habits of contemporary liberalism. We do not find it surprising that men who think the federal government can solve all of the nation's problems should also think the United States can solve all of the world's problems. Nor that men who seek short-cut solutions on the domestic front should seek to solve a war by such a trick as overthrowing an allied government.

After 35 years, has Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal philosophy lost its appeal?

Nor, to move into the Johnson Administration, is it surprising that men of liberal bent would compound the errors by too long trying to have both guns and butter, or would leave their war aims hazy by invoking not national interest so much as a crusade to bring liberalism to the poor people of South Viet Nam. Without belaboring the point that liberal Administrations have led us into all of this century's wars, it seems quite possible to discern the effects of liberalism in the mismanagement of this one.

People are not rejecting liberalism, though, merely for the peripheral part of its tradition bearing on foreign affairs. It is also being rejected at its core. Very few citizens any longer believe the current batch of national problems can be solved by domestic policies emphasizing big spending, federal bureaucracy and liberal emotions. Indeed, many citizens are starting to suspect that these policies often make the problems worse.

That suspicion is the reason law and order has become such a powerful political issue. It is a liberal Administration that has presided over not only rising crime rates but the explosion in the cities and the unruly deterioration in public discourse. Many of us believe this is not mere coincidence.

The Supreme Court has carried reform of the criminal process beyond correcting demonstrable injustices; its majority pursues abstract liberalism for its own sake. In public debate the loud dissenters are steeped in the liberal creed. For fear of betraying its "commitment," a liberal Administration hesitated with the forceful actions that might have nipped the spread of riots. Even after the Administration had absorbed that lesson, other liberals apologized for the rioters and announced that the real culprits are all those who proclaim their racism by wearing a white skin. When the problem is a decline in public order, is it unrealistic to conclude that these attitudes will not help?

More broadly, the heavily materialistic underpinnings of New Deal liberalism no longer move many voters. The tax-spend-elect formula does not work so perfectly in an age of growing affluence and growing sophistication. Too many people feel the taxes; too many people have learned the meaning of inflation.

As material wants are filled, also, people will turn to other issues and other concerns. We find it unfortunate that so many labor union voters are seduced by the appeal of George Wallace, but it certainly means they are going beyond bread-and-butter issues. The creative politician will be the one who takes them even further, who shows them their non-material concerns can be expressed in a more responsible way.

Before such challenges, liberalism can think of nothing better than to fall back on materialistic appeals and materialistic answers. Faced with George Wallace, the labor union bosses babble about low wages in Alabama. Faced with the moral implications of the law and order issue, Hubert Humphrey pathetically offers a "massive" dose of federal aid. Their appeals sound empty because their creed has grown irrelevant to today.

Liberalism finds its old appeals faltering, then, just as it comes under powerful attack for its management of both foreign affairs and domestic policy. If present form holds, that will be the meaning of the 1968 election. Naturally we do not know how the forces involved will finally work themselves out. Present form may not hold on Election Day. Even if it does, how much of a watershed the election will prove depends on the skill and luck of the incoming Administration.

One thing we do know, however. The reasons liberalism is in trouble are ones its critics have long predicted. The naive view of man, the search for frantic short-cuts, the devotion to commitment ahead of effectiveness, the excessive materialism. All these are not happenstance. Liberalism is collapsing not by chance or bad luck. It is collapsing under its own deficiencies.

Your Vote Counts

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Reprinted from the October issue

A single vote often has shaped the course of American history. For example, three Presidents were elected by one vote.

- The year 1801: Thomas Jefferson was elected President over Aaron Burr by one vote in the House of Representatives, following a tie in electoral votes.

- The year 1825: John Quincy Adams gained the presidency by one vote when the contest was decided in the House of Representatives.

- The year 1876: Rutherford B. Hayes won election by one electoral vote over his opponent, Samuel J. Tilden.

And a single vote saved a President from removal from office—Andrew Johnson. The only President ever impeached would have been removed but for just one vote in the Senate.

The fact is, your vote does count.

Among the tales of comic, hairline elections is that of the man who will never again tell his wife not to vote. He was running for his third term in the Georgia House of Representatives.

Feeling sure that he would have no opposition, he assured his wife that it was unnecessary to go to the polls. But little did he bargain for a spur-of-the-moment, write-in vote in his district. His opponent fared so well the final results showed a surprising 254-to-254 tie.

In 1963, a candidate for council in a Cincinnati suburb was hospitalized for an emergency appendectomy, and so unable to go to the polls. He lost by one vote.

No better illustration of the "one-vote—your vote—counts" theme exists than in John F. Kennedy's triumph over Richard Nixon in 1960. About one half of 1 per cent of the votes cast in two states, Illinois and New Jersey, swung 43 electoral votes to Mr. Kennedy. If that tiny percentage of the votes in those two states had been reversed, it would have been enough to throw the election into the House of Representatives.

By less than one vote per precinct in two states, Ohio and California, President Truman defeated Thomas Dewey in 1948.

In 1916, Republican presidential candidate Charles Evans Hughes went to bed thinking himself the winner. But Woodrow Wilson defeated him by carryinh one state, California, by less than one vote per precinct. Wilson took California by 3,806 votes out of nearly one million cast.

W. Averell Harriman won the New York governorship over his GOP rival, Sen. Irving Ives, in 1954 by slightly more than one vote per election district. Clifford Case, Republican of New Jersey, was elected to the U.S. Senate that year by a margin of less than one vote per precinct.

The 1928 New York gubernatorial election saw Franklin D. Roosevelt defeat his Republican opponent by 25,000 votes out of four million cast—a margin of about two votes per precinct. A new era in history was launched with FDR's win. In more recent times, in 1948, a young Texas congressman won a Senate seat by 87 votes out of more than two million votes cast. His name: Lyndon B. Johnson.

Five states were admitted to the Union by a one-vote margin in Congress: Texas (1845), California (1850), Oregon (1859), Idaho (1890), and Washington (1899).

In 1941, one vote in the House saved the Draft Act just 12 weeks before Pearl Harbor, and in 1918 one vote helped kill the League of Nations.

The close governorship races in 1962 no doubt reflected poor voter turnout. Less than half of the eligible voters in the United States voted in the '62 elections.

- The governor of Minnesota was elected by only 91 votes.

- The governor of Rhode Island was elected by 398 votes.

- The governor of Maine was elected by 483 votes.

- The governor of Vermont was elected by 1,348 votes.

- The governor of North Dakota was elected by 1,007 votes.

The importance of the get-out-and-vote drive is being pushed with urgency this year. If you and others stay away from the polls on November 5, your absence could change the results in hundreds of important elections.

In fact, it could change history.

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Does Sen. Muskie Have the Judgment?

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

As Democratic vice presidential candidate, Sen. Muskie of Maine is showing himself to be a crowd-pleaser, and he's getting a good press, but that's because he's being judged for his rugged features and outdoor bonhommie.

I know it's a minority opinion, but mine is that Muskie rates far behind the tangle-tongued Gov. Agnew and the ironhearted Gen. LeMay as a potential President of the United States, which is what the vice presidential nomination stands for.

Has anybody looked into Edmund Muskie's record as a senator? His chief contribution as a national legislator lies in his 1962-63 service on the McClellan subcommittee investigation of the notorious TFX.

The TFX case goes back almost eight years. The Senate testimony fills 10 volumes and is still incomplete. It tells a notorious story, maybe one with a disastrous ending, for the U.S.A. has invested nearly $7 billion in Air Force and Navy planes which are an integral part of our present and future military strength—and which, to date, won't fly.

Ed Muskie was on the wrong side of this controversy. He demonstrated misjudgment, if not political subservience, which ought to disqualify him for national office in our time.

"The record shows that Muskie was there," says a member of the McClellan subcommittee. "It shows that he was the main questioner for the Johnson Administration. It shows that the questions were fed to him by the Administration. It shows that they were consistently pro-McNamara and pro-TFX."

For readers who don't remember it all, let us begin with the most recent episode of the sorry tale. On September 23, an F-111 Air Force plane crashed at Nellis Air Base in Nevada. Planes are always flying into the ground, but this one was the tenth out of 100 which were manufactured under the TFX program of former Defense Secretary McNamara.

The Navy version, the F-111B, is so faulty that Congress has cancelled it out, leaving a gaping hole in Navy aviation for years to come. The Air Force version, the F-111A, has been out of service for five months because of its failures and crashes. Sen. Muskie is associated with this debacle, and he should be called to account.

Maine's Sen. Edmund Muskie, the Democratic nominee for vice president, campaigns in Baltimore. Muskie is considered one of the prime Administration supporters of the controversial TFX deal.

Secretary McNamara, taking office under President Kennedy and continuing under President Johnson, commenced the TFX program in September 1961, a new man in the Pentagon. He conceived the seemingly plausible notion of "commonality" in military aircraft, combat planes that would perform both for the Navy and Air Force. All the military evaluators told him that it's impossible to have a multi-purpose weapon in modern warfare.

McNamara overrode this professional opinion. Muskie with no expertise in aviation supported him in the closed hearings.

McNamara also overrode the evaluators in the choice of a manufacturer. Six companies submitted plans, and the Boeing Co. of Washington state won the competition. But McNamara ordered that the aircraft be manufactured by General Dynamics, located in Lyndon Johnson's home state of Texas. Again, McNamara's support within the McClellan investigation subcommittee was led by Muskie.

Many persons, including this one, hoped that "commonality" was feasible in weapons-making. Many, including myself, were pulling for TFX to succeed. But this rooting for American air superiority is not the same as decision-making. A wrongly taken decision of this magnitude can doom a nation to disaster.

The TFX program was a gross error in judgment. The choice of General Dynamics was a grave catastrophe, and is a disgrace if Democratic politics entered into it. McNamara is the most discredited Cabinet officer of our era, and we'll be lucky to recover from his tenure at the Defense Department.

Sen. Muskie, who might become President, is connected with this error, this catastrophe, this discreditation.

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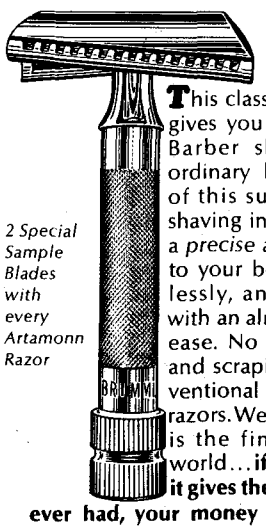

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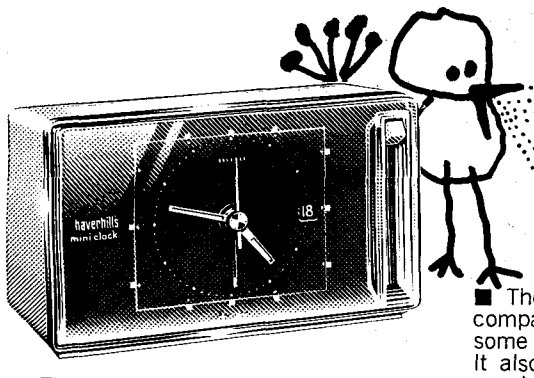

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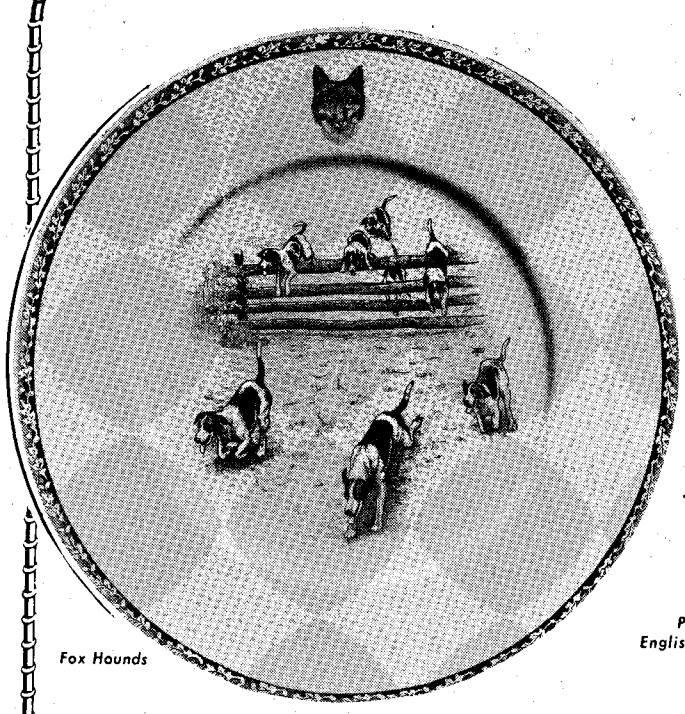

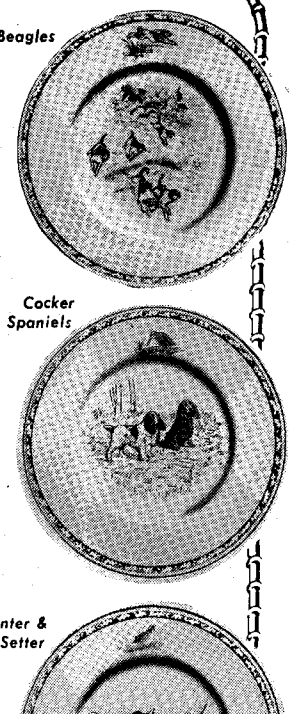

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RACES of the WEEK

Indiana's 3rd District

Erwin vs. Brademas

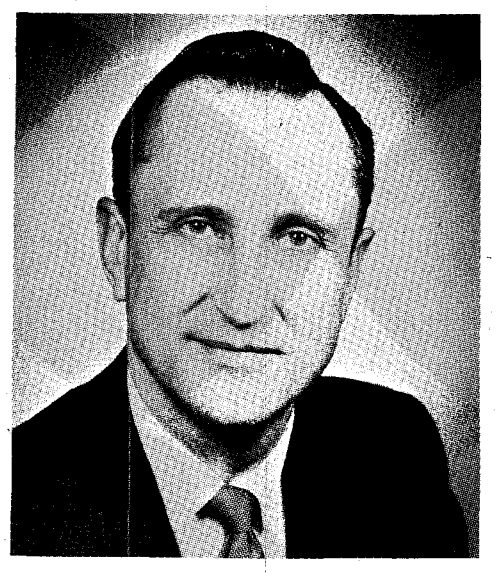
Until February, Rep. John Brademas had few political worries. The handsome young liberal (ACA rating: 5) represented a "safe" Democratic district that had sent him to Congress every two years since 1958.

Then on February 14, a three-judge federal panel redrew Indiana's 11 congressional districts to conform with the Supreme Court's one man, one vote ruling. Brademas' "safe" district was suddenly marginal and his political future very much in doubt.

GOP nominee William W. Erwin, a 42-year-old senator, has hit hard at the "Johnson-Humphrey-Brademas" Administration. (Figures compiled by the non-partisan *Congressional Quarterly* disclose that Brademas opposed the Administration on only 1 rollcall in 20.)

Erwin is making the Viet Nam war, runaway inflation and civil disorder his major campaign issues. He accuses Brademas of taking contradictory positions on crucial issues, noting that at the Democratic National Convention, Brademas vigorously opposed the minority (dove) plank on Viet Nam, then turned around and voted for Eugene McCarthy for President.

During his five terms in Washington, according to the AFL-CIO, Brademas has racked up a "perfect" (56-for-56) voting record. The self-styled "friend of labor" has always run well in blue-collar strongholds but this year may be different. Polls indicate that as many as half of the district's union members will cast their presidential ballots for George Wallace and Brademas has no assurance they will return to the Democratic line to vote for him.



WILL ERWIN

Erwin, an honor graduate of the University of Illinois, was the National Jaycees' "Outstanding Young Farmer" in 1958. He is a former chairman of the Indiana Young Republicans and was active in the Eisenhower, Nixon and Goldwater campaigns (Erwin for Congress Committee: 207 South Main St., South Bend, Ind.).

Missouri's 2nd District

Scott vs. Symington

Guitar-strumming Jimmy Symington has resigned his post as State Department chief of protocol to run for Congress from Missouri's 2nd District. The millionaire son of a famous father (Missouri Sen. Stuart Symington) seeks the House seat occupied for 18 years by Republican Tom Curtis.

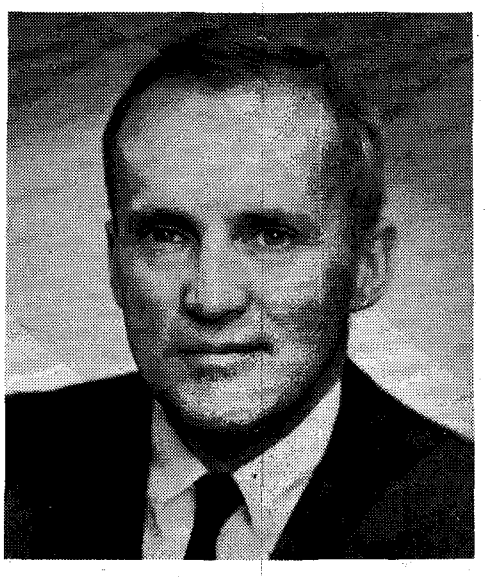
Symington got in the race when Curtis declared for the Senate and the former diplomat has spent lavishly throughout the campaign. But despite his glamour and personal fortune Symington is rated no better than even money against his Republican opponent, county councilman Hugh Scott.

Scott (no kin of the Pennsylvania senator) is campaigning under the slogan, "A congressman in the Tom Curtis tradition—not a Johnson-Humphrey holdover." His views on domestic policy are virtually identical with those of Curtis, the learned conservative who is one of the GOP's top experts on fiscal policy (Scott for Congress Committee: 8862 Ladue Rd., Clayton, Mo.).

Symington has avoided stands on most issues, although he did endorse the Democratic platform and ticket last week. He has taken a moderately dovish position on Viet Nam and local McCarthyites are supporting him enthusiastically.

Scott is a Viet Nam hard-liner, urging strategic bombing, guerrilla forays into the north by South Vietnamese forces, and the use of Free Asian troops in the struggle.

Scott supporters claim that Symington, who is making his first race for public office, plans to use the House seat as a stepping stone to his father's Senate seat. Symington does not deny the charge: "When a person is in politics you expect him to take advantage of other opportunities as they arise."



HUGH SCOTT

Scott has waged an energetic campaign against his well-known and well-financed opponent. He should be aided by the "top of the ticket"—presidential nominee Nixon, who carried the area eight years ago, and senatorial aspirant Curtis, who is very strong in this, his own congressional district.

Georgia's 4th District

Blackburn vs. Mackay

A political rematch has been scheduled for Georgia's 4th Congressional District, where Republican Ben Blackburn upset Democrat James A. Mackay by 360 votes in 1966.

Two years ago, Mackay claimed that election irregularities—in a solidly Democratic state!—had cost him victory. He went into the federal courts seeking "justice," lost, then took his case to the House of Representatives, which too rejected his claim and seated Blackburn.

Mackay's post-election antics are not likely to have improved his chances this time out. Atlanta politicians believe he has picked up a "sore loser" image that remains with him.

In 1964, as a member of the Georgia Legislature, Mackay personally redrew the 4th District boundaries to assure his election. Elected that fall as a "moderate," Mackay came to Washington and established an ultra-liberal voting record, supporting the "War on Poverty," public power, rent subsidies and the packing of the House Rules Committee.

Blackburn, a lawyer and political neophyte, obtained the GOP congressional nomination in 1966, and, seizing upon Mackay's record, won a narrow 50.2 per cent victory. During his first term, Blackburn has established himself as an articulate foe of Administration boondoggles and earned a 96 per cent rating from ACA.

Mackay, who assails Blackburn as the "abominable no-man," has received substantial support from out-of-state pressure groups, including the ultra-liberal National Committee for an Effective Congress, and a half-dozen labor unions.

Blackburn reminds voters of Mackay's liberal voting record, notes that "he's on one side of political philosophy and I'm on the other. He brought representatives of the 'Great Society' down here to sell the district on the idea that what he was doing was right. I worked this district to find out what you thought was right—then did it. I'm willing to run on my record and I want my opponent to run on his" (Blackburn for Congress Committee: 130 Claremont Ave., Decatur, Ga.)

BEN BLACKBURN

Blackburn received national attention as a freshman legislator when he led a successful bi-partisan campaign to assure federal employes the right to work. The drive, vigorously opposed by organized labor, paid off when a special White House commission recommended LBJ oppose compulsory unionism for the nation's civil servants.

Montana's 1st District

Smiley vs. Olsen

Montana's sprawling 1st Congressional District is again a political battleground as Republican Richard Smiley and Democrat Arnold Olsen meet in a return bout.

Two years ago Olsen eked out a narrow victory, capturing his third term by less than 2,200 votes out of more than 132,000 cast. Smiley was disappointed, but determined that 1968 would be different.

He kicked off his second campaign early this year, won the GOP primary handily in early June and has been running at top speed ever since. The Republican nominee spent the summer on the fair-and-rodeo circuit, meeting voters. In recent weeks he has stepped up his attack on Olsen's ultra-liberal voting record (ACA rating: 6). Citing rollcall after rollcall, Smiley notes that Olsen has served the Johnson Administration as a rubber stamp on everything from the "War on Poverty" to foreign aid.

"Crime and violence" has developed into a key issue, with Smiley charging that Olsen is "tragically indifferent" to the crisis.

Viet Nam is probably the campaign's second major issue, with Olsen suggesting lamely that perhaps the United Nations could solve the problem. Smiley hits Olsen's naivete, says that only stepped-up military operations can convince the North Vietnamese to terminate their aggression.

RICHARD SMILEY

The GOP nominee calls for the blockading of Haiphong harbor and the destruction of the Ho Chi Minh trail. "Only then can we convince the enemy that the war must end," he says. Surveys indicate that most voters agree and incumbent Olsen is given no better than an even chance of re-election (Smiley for Congress Committee: Box 112, Helena, Mont.).

Texas' 3rd District

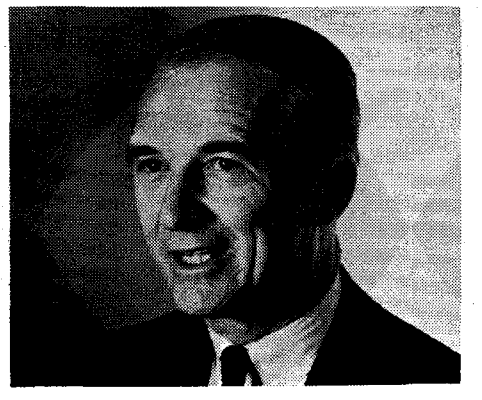
Collins vs. Hughes

Most congressmen have two years between elections. Not Jim Collins, Dallas Republican, who is up for re-election less than three months after winning his seat.

Collins was the Republican nominee in Texas' 3rd Congressional District when incumbent Democrat Joe Pool died earlier this summer. Local Democrats nominated Pool's widow for the unexpired portion of his term and in a special election August 24, Collins won by more than 3 to 2.

The fledgling lawmaker came to Washington, established a solidly conservative record in the few weeks before adjournment, then returned home to campaign for re-election. He takes on Democrat Robert H. Hughes, a judge on the Dallas Domestic Relations Court.

Hughes, who describes himself as a conservative, has nonetheless endorsed the Humphrey-Muskie ticket. In a talk to one union group, he advocated an increase in anti-poverty funds, a position that puts him at sharp odds with Collins.



JIM COLLINS

Hughes is waging a low-key campaign, apparently relying on the Democratic organization to get out the vote. Collins has kept up a grueling pace, 18 hours a day, six days a week. The freshman congressman has scheduled "Town Hall meetings" throughout the district so that he and his

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constituents can spell out their views. (Soon after his election, Collins instituted a "hot line" between his Dallas and Washington offices to enable constituents to inform him of their problems.)

Collins is aware that only 20 per cent of the district's nearly 200,000 eligible voters turned out for the special election August 24. A much larger turnout—perhaps as high as 65 per cent—is expected November 5 and Collins is concentrating his efforts on Republican precinct organization.

A successful businessman who holds degrees from four universities, Collins first ran for Congress two years ago. He lost by 4,500 votes, but subsequent redistricting added another 5,000 Republican votes. The district went for Nixon eight years ago and is expected to do so again. (Collins for Congress: P.O. Box 2245, Dallas, Tex. 75221.)

Illinois' 21st District

Oshel vs. Gray

Republican crossovers have kept Democrat Kenneth Gray in Congress since he won his first term 14 years ago. The downstate 21st District is basically conservative—Richard Nixon swept it eight years ago and is expected to do so again—but Gray has managed to convince voters that he is a political maverick untied to any party.

But the record indicates otherwise, as Gray's Republican opponent, Val Oshel, points out. Gray gave the Johnson Administration consistent support, differing with it only 9 per cent of the time last year.

Oshel, the strongest GOP candidate in years, is hammering hard at Gray's record, particularly his support of foreign aid to Communist countries. Oshel has distributed 600,000 fact sheets detailing Gray's support of the enemy—a record less than popular in the rural, 22-county district.

"As the father of a 16-year-old boy," Oshel tells voters, "I don't like it at all, as I'm sure you don't, when there is the possibility of his being killed by a bullet that possibly could be made with American money."

Oshel, a Harrisburg businessman, became the city's first GOP mayor in 16 years last fall. He is an energetic campaigner who is at the plant gates at dawn shaking hands and distributing the "fact sheets" on his opponent's record. He is on the go from then until late at night, has met "countless thousands" since kicking off his campaign in July (Oshel for Congress Committee: North Gum St., Harrisburg, Ill.).

VAL OSHEL

Gray is running scared. The veteran Democrat, who won with 56 per cent of the vote two years ago, is campaigning harder than he has in years, claiming credit for $2 billion in federal funds he says have been spent in the district. Oshel terms the figure a "complete phony," says the real issue is Gray's support of those nations supplying North Viet Nam.

Connecticut's 2nd District

Mariani vs. St.Onge

The issues are clearly drawn in Connecticut's 2nd Congressional District where Democrat William L. St. Onge seeks a fourth term against tough Republican opposition.

St. Onge, who won by nearly 21,000 votes two years ago, will settle for a plurality of one over his dogged opponent, Republican Peter Mariani.

Mariani, former minority leader of the Connecticut State Senate, has made "law and order" the campaign's major issue. Denouncing St. Onge for opposing legislation that would cut off federal funds to student rioters, Mariani says:

"We must not allow our society to be weakened by coddling those who would erode its fiber. It is time for us to be firm, to halt the drift that is encouraging lawlessness and brutality."

Mariani's advocacy of tough law enforcement has cut deeply into St. Onge's strength among normally Democratic blue-collar workers. The GOP leader toured the 1,800-man plant of the American Thread Co. at Willimantic recently, received an enthusiastic response from union members. A Republican official who accompanied Mariani noted that in past years many workers turned their backs on GOP candidates and refused even to accept their literature.

"Law and order" has so dominated the campaign that only one other issue—Viet Nam—has emerged. St. Onge is an outspoken dove, an architect of the minority plank at the Democratic National Convention. Mariani opposes any halt in bombing until the Communists cease all infiltration of men and materiel into the south.

PETER MARIANI

A September poll indicated that Richard Nixon would take the 2nd district by 28,000 votes. The same poll showed St. Onge leading Mariani by 3 percentage points but GOP strategists are confident the gap has been closed (Mariani Committee: 306 State St., New London, Conn.).

Mariani has campaigned 12 and 14 hours a day, seven days a week since the race began. St. Onge, who has suffered two major heart attacks, has campaigned little. The 2nd district is Connecticut's largest, blanketing the eastern half of the state from the Massachusetts border on the north to the Long Island Sound on the south.

New Hampshire's Senate Race

Cotton vs. King

New Hampshire Gov. John W. King opened the year as a super-hawk and Lyndon Johnson's chief hatchet man. As the state's top Democrat, King directed the President's campaign in the New Hampshire primary, a campaign that consisted largely of extremely harsh attacks on Minnesota Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

King denounced McCarthy as a dangerous appeaser, charging darkly that "the people most interested in the results of this election are Ho Chi Minh and his Communist friends." A significant vote for McCarthy, he added, would be "greeted with cheers in Hanoi."

McCarthy supporters were understandably incensed. Four months after the primary, syndicated columnist Mary McGrory disclosed that a top state Democrat, William L. Dunfey, was about to challenge King for the Democratic senatorial nomination. If Dunfey did not run, Miss McGrory reported, Sen. McCarthy's New Hampshire campaign director, David Hoeh, was committed to the race.

Ten days later King called a press conference and announced a 180-degree turnabout in his position. Bombing of the north, he said, must end. "Military victory is impossible under present conditions." Dunfey and Hoeh promptly took themselves out of the Senate race and King was nominated without opposition.

King faces an uphill fight against incumbent Republican Norris Cotton, a staunch conservative who has been in Washington for 22 years. Cotton, who strongly opposes a unilateral bombing halt, has the all-out support of the state's largest and most influential daily, the Manchester *Union-Leader*.

King has attacked Cotton for his "do-nothing, worn-out representation" and his votes against federal aid to education. Cotton refuses to be drawn into a personal squabble, running instead on his solidly conservative voting record (ACA rating: 88).

NORRIS COTTON

Cotton, who directed Barry Goldwater's New Hampshire primary campaign four years ago, has kept his fences in good order and is believed to hold a substantial lead over King. But the veteran lawmaker is taking nothing for granted and is waging a vigorous defense of his record. (Cotton for Senate Committee: 31½ S. Main, Concord, N.H.).

Maine's 1st District

Hildreth vs. Kyros

Maine's 1st Congressional District was long a Democratic bastion. Even in 1964, as "safe" districts from coast to coast were falling to the Democrats, it remained in GOP hands.

Then in 1966, as local Republicans feuded among themselves, Democrat Peter N. Kyros was elected with less than 51 per cent of the vote. Kyros came to Washington, voted as the Democratic leadership desired and returned home to "campaign on my record."

The Kyros record, as spelled out by GOP nominee Horace A. Hildreth, has emerged as the central issue of the campaign. On September 23, Hildreth, a GOP state senator, charged that Kyros had voted with the Johnson Administration 91 per cent of the time—"more than any other member of Maine's congressional delegation." Kyros reacted angrily, categorically denying the charge.

"The statement that I have voted more for the Administration than Sen. Muskie or Rep. Hathaway is a false statement and I am going to ask Mr. Hildreth to account for it in the next 30 days. And don't worry. I'll hold to it because it's absolutely false and he is going to regret that he ever made it."

Unfortunately for Kyros, the charge was accurate. Statistics compiled by the non-partisan Congressional Quarterly **show that Kyros voted with LBJ 91 per cent of the time, compared to 89 per cent for Hathaway and 76 for Muskie.**

The controversy has raged across the front pages of local newspapers for the past month and given the Hildreth campaign a tremendous lift. Democratic pros admit that Hildreth has very nearly erased Kyros' early lead and the race is now considered a toss-up (Hildreth for Congress Committee: P.O. Box 206, Portland, Me.).

Kyros, who was elected as an all-out supporter of the Administration's war policy, is now a full-fledged dove, urging a unilateral cessation of U.S. bombing in the north. Hildreth opposes any bomb pause that would jeopardize American men stationed in the south.

Iowa's Senate Race

Stanley vs. Hughes

Iowa's senatorial campaign bears a striking similarity to that of 1960. Then, as now, a veteran GOP senator was retiring. Then, as now, a popular Democratic governor announced for the seat and early polls showed him a landslide winner. Then, as now, the Republicans nominated a little-known state senator for the race.

Eight years ago State Sen. Jack Miller stunned the experts when he came from behind to defeat Gov. Herschel Loveless. Today State Sen. David Stanley is given a very real chance of victory over Gov. Harold Hughes.

Ignoring polls that showed him more than 20 points down, Stanley has waged a vigorous campaign that has brought him within four points of Hughes in the latest surveys. Stanley has racked up 100,000 miles as he criss-crosses the state calling for a return to conservative principles. "I want to be proud of our national government again instead of feeling so ashamed of it," he says. (Stanley for Senate Committee: 914 Grand Ave., Room 265, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.)

Viet Nam has emerged as the campaign's principal issue, particularly since Hughes joined the ranks of Democratic doves. Once an all-out supporter of the Johnson war policy, Hughes nominated Eugene McCarthy at the Democratic National Convention, now demands a unilateral cessation of bombing and acceptance of a coalition government in South Viet Nam.

Stanley minces no words, arguing that a bombing halt would endanger our troops and "bring back more young Iowans in coffins" and insists that a coalition government in Saigon would reward the Communists and encourage Hanoi to fight on for complete control.

Eight years ago Richard Nixon carried Iowa by 170,000 votes, enabling other Republicans—including then-State Sen. Miller—to defeat well-financed, well-known opponents. Polls today indicate Nixon will sweep the Hawkeye State by an even larger margin, once again giving GOP candidates—including Stanley—the benefit of his coattails.

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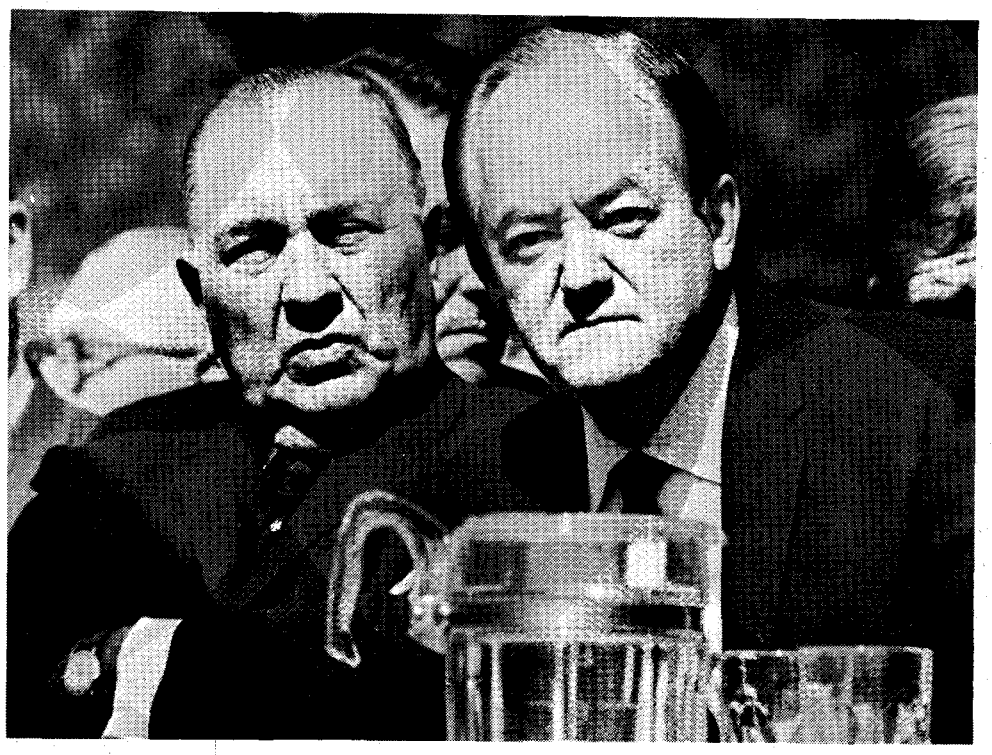
Can Humphrey Win With the 'Sympathy Vote'?

By FREDERIC NELSON

The odds, if you can believe the odds-makers, indicate that Nixon has got it made. And he well may have, if he doesn't defy any more old reliable political maxims like "Better endorse the man-eating shark than urge fair play for bankers." Hubert and his cohorts cling desperately to the "Truman Parallel," that is to say, the election of 1948 when Harry Truman came fast in the stretch to win after Tom Dewey had—as they used to sneer—snatched defeat from the jaws of victory.

Followers of this doctrine list Republican over-confidence, Dewey's "high-level" campaign, the intrusion of Henry Wallace's third party, and the tendency of poll takers to interview the wrong people as relevant to this year's campaign. The George Wallace presence could be a Humphrey advantage, but any Republican who is over-confident in this confusing year ought to have his head examined. Such Republicans as I meet are about as nervous about the party's prospects as a pitcher with a no-hit game going for him.



This stern-faced duo of HHH and Chicago Mayor Richard Daley may evoke memories of the massive protests at the Democratic convention.

There is just one parallel to 1948 that shakes me in the long night watches. It isn't the specter of a sudden surrender in Viet Nam, or even Walter Lippmann's endorsement of Nixon. I'm thinking of a 1948 phenomenon which the pundits never mention—the sympathy vote.

Back in 1948 I was laboring for the *Saturday Evening Post,* and the day after election several of the secretaries confessed that they had voted for Truman for fear he wouldn't get enough votes! The underdog has a lot going for him, and H S T was a definite underdog—or so the experts figured. Sometimes I'm tempted to suspect they were bribed to figure it that way.

A journalist who had ridden on the Truman campaign train told me hos, with Harry out on the rear platform splitting infinitieves and assailing the "reactionaries", the gentlemen of the press sat in their car wishing the candidate wouldn't waste his breath. Joe Alsop, so this guy informed me, kept murmurring, "Poor little man, poor little man!"

At that point in the campaign Truman did indeed look pathetic, as forlorn as the little match girl in the fairy story, out there in the snow with her nose pressed to the window to watch the children of the bourgeoisie singing carols and receiving candy, dolls, rocking horses and pairs of warm mittens.

If Joe Alsop could be so moved by Harry Truman's plight, millions of sentimental Americans must have shed sympathetic tears and cast lachrymose Democratic votes.

The importance of the position of underdog in American politics was again demonstrated in the 1960 campaign. That year Dick Nixon appeared to have the edge as underdog: the self-made man from the West up against an attractive Lochinvar out of Harvard, backed by youth, labor, the ubiquitous minorities and, presumably, the Catholic Irish. How to make an underdog of such a candidate?

Trust the Democratic hierarchy to find the formula. Jack Kennedy had to be made the victim of persecution by anti-Catholic Protestant bigots.

Actually most Protestants were so terrified of being classed as bigots, even by association, that they voted for Kennedy to prove their abhorrence of religion as a political issue.

After Election Day one of my Catholic friends who had worked for Nixon demanded to know "Where were the bigots? We were counting on them." Bigots were few and hard to locate, but the Democratic propaganda machine managed to dig up a few shouters eager to predict that the Pope would land in New York the day after Jack Kennedy took over in Washington.

The calculated effect of all this was not so much to rally Catholics to Kennedy as to enlist millions of guilt-ridden Protestants behind the Democratic victim of these canards. With the election a photo-finish, it may well have been these conscience-stricken Protestants who provided the extra margin.

But how does H H H qualify for the sympathy vote? Several ways, in my opinion. For one thing, there is his low average in the polls. The New York *Times* even put him below Wallace in one week's estimate. Anybody could work up a good cry on account of that poor-folksy showing alone. And his speeches, sounding so desperate with ersatz self-confidence about how "Muriel and I" feel about things. Furthermore, the Hamlet role of "To be or not to be my own man"—and in either case to fly to troubles which he knows not of.

And there is certainly real pathos in the spectacle of a knee-jerk liberal, all ready to set out on a campaign of Joy, being kicked in the teeth by an ill-assorted army of "pacific" intellectuals, many of them old Hubert supporters—on account of he isn't too enthusiastic about American surrender and defeat. A candidate despised and rejected for standing up for his country—even with an occasional pulled punch—ought to wring tears out of the stoniest 100 per cent American.

Indeed, the service which the Hippies, Yippies and Yappies have done in behalf of the man they hate could be a plus for hounded Hubert. "Leave the man have his say" is a still respected tradition in this country. After all, a man who has been booed, screamed at and forced to make his speeches in the darkened sanctuary of a TV studio on account of such riffraff can't be all bad.

In Hartford, Nixon also attracted some supercilious collegiate yowling and the GOP hinted that the Democrats in Chairman John Bailey's own bailliwick might have been behind the ruckus. If so, that could have been a major error for the 3-H Club. Humphrey needs all the booing he can get and can ill afford to share any with Nixon. If the New Left manages to Dump the Hump right into the White House, American political strategy will have experienced a startling breakthrough.

At this stage in the campaign it doesn't seem possible to make Nixon look as sympathy-worthy as H H H The important thing is to avoid making Hubert more tear-productive than he already is.

Nixon need not go so far as to refer in choking accents to the days when he too wasn't his own man, but I'd advise against twitting Humphrey about his distressing ambivalence. Everybody who has had words with his boss, or wishes he had the nerve to have words with him, would know just what Hubert had to take.

With millions of American voters, female ones anyway, an election is a real cry-in, and the G O P will have to play it with plenty of savvy to make sure that Democratic tears are shed after election and not before.

□□□

A DISSERVICE TO THE COUNTRY— "Republican vice presidential candidate Spiro Agnew has tripped over words once or twice, but the other day he was really telling it like it is. In the process, he drew a peculiar response from Treasury Secretary Henry Fowler. Mr. Agnew was discussing the inflationary impact of the present Administration's financial policies. 'If you buy a $100 U.S. Savings Bond (which costs $75), and if the current rate of inflation continues,' he said, 'when you get your money back in 10 years you will receive the equivalent of only $62.50.' Secretary Fowler saw this as an attack on U.S. Savings Bonds, although the bonds suffer no more from inflation than any other form of fixed-dollar saving. Maligning U.S. bonds, in Mr. Fowler's view, is 'a disservice to the country.' Someone has certainly been guilty of a disservice to the country, along with its thrift-minded citizens. Somehow, though, we find it hard to pin the blame on Mr. Agnew."—From the *Wall Street Journal*

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Vicious Attack on LeMay

Conrad Gets 'Cartoon of the Year' Award

By MORRIE RYSKIND

When highly angered I often, before writing a piece on the subject of my wrath, let off steam by walking about the yard and cussing violently to myself. Nor do I restrict myself at such times to words of four letters. Anything goes.

My tension thus eased, I can then, relaxed, treat the topic with—I hope—humorous satire, which is more effective than a string of oaths. But not so this time. I must have walked five miles and I don't feel one bit funny.

That may be because there's nothing amusing about muck and slime. So to hell with finesse. I hereby award Conrad, of the Los Angeles *Times*, the Oscar for the filthiest and most obscene cartoon of the year—perhaps of any year—in his attack on Gen. Curtis LeMay. Conrad has always been good in the Slime League, but here he touched bottom.

I, too—like many other admirers of LeMay—wish he had not taken the No. 2 spot on the Wallace ticket. And Conrad certainly has the right to question his wisdom in doing so. But not with muck and mud.

For it is now attested to—even by liberal reporters—that Wallace has not run a racist campaign; that he has support from two blacks as well as whites; and that he represents a genuine grass-roots reaction against the veritable shambles this Administration has brought us to.

My own belief, it is no secret, is that such a protest can be made more effectively by voting for Nixon—whom Conrad likewise regards as anathema. But surely the general is entitled to his choice, just as Conrad and I are.

And the fact remains that no one has ever suggested, during LeMay's 35 years of a distinguished military career, that he is a racist. Indeed, he has often boasted that the Air Force of which he is so proud was the first of our services to be fully integrated. Nor has anyone, in all that time, ever questioned his devotion to America and the Constitution, nor hinted this was a possible man on horseback.

He quarreled with McNamara, to be sure, but who hasn't? McNamara was wrong on many occasions. Pass over the Edsel, but even Stuart Symington now wants the ill-fated F-111 to be discarded. Whom would you trust on an aviation question, the proven LeMay or McNamara?

I once had an off-the-record talk with LeMay while he still headed the Air Force. "I believe firmly in civilian control of the military," he said. "But my job requires that I get our planes manned by men who know their stuff. McNamara believes in push-button war and thinks unmanned bombers the answer. But he doesn't know what they can actually do, since they've never been tested in actual combat. And I think that's a terribly dangerous gamble."

In re Viet Nam, he has never argued for nuclear warfare. His stand is, however, that either we should not have gone in at all—or should have gone all-out. And many Americans agree with him.

But how does Conrad depict him? Wallace and LeMay are shown saluting the shades of Hitler and Goering (on whose arm the swastika is prominently displayed). And the caption reads (oh, so wittily), "It brings to mind der good old days . . . yah, Herr Goering?"

The vicious innuendo is crystal-clear. And to my mind—and I hope to yours—this linking of LeMay with the Nazi swine is an utterly contemptible and totally unforgivable slur on as gallant a gentleman as ever served the Republic.

It was precisely this type of cartoon that Josef Goebbels used against the Jews when he was Hitler's Minister of Enlightenment and Propaganda. The Nazi papers were full of them.

It is, in essence, a form of the graffiti that adorn the walls of our public toilets; and I have learned to expect this particular genre in our home-grown Communist rags, in our Underground Press and in our more advanced college periodicals.

But I'm damned if I ever expected to find it gracing the editorial page of a prestigious—God save the mark!—American newspaper.

I think I'll try another walk around the yard.

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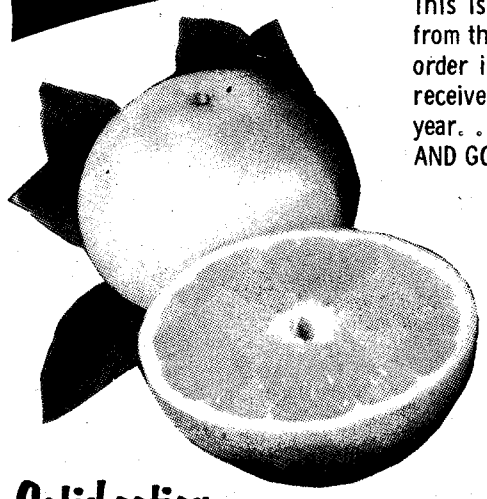

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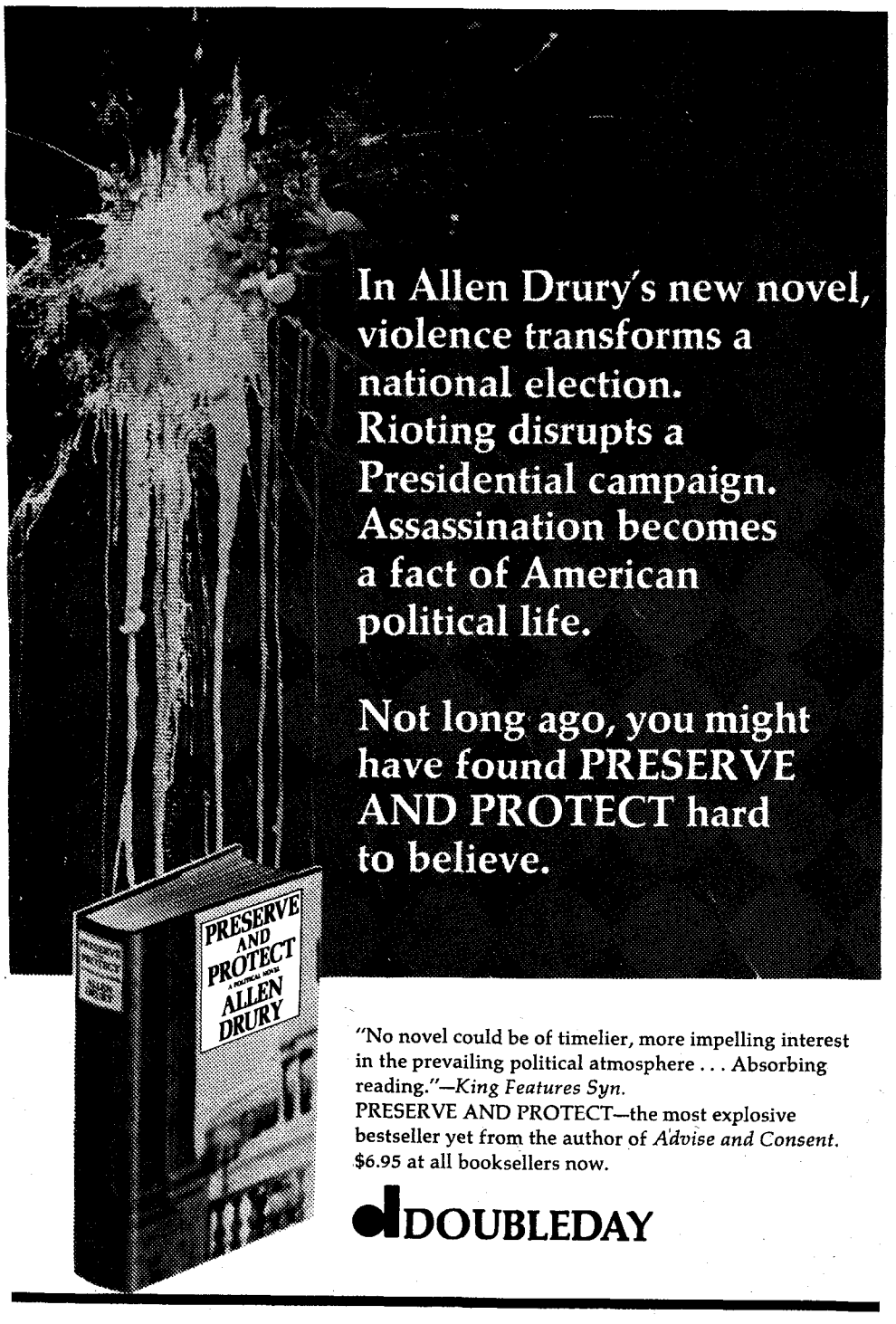

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How ADA Rates the 90th Congress

Below are the voting ratings of congressmen and senators which have been issued by the ultra-liberal Americans for Democratic Action. These ratings are for the second session of the 90th Congress.

The higher the figure (called by the ADA the Liberal Quotient) the greater is a member's devotion to liberalism as interpreted by the ADA. However, in some cases prolonged absences may distort a member's rating; e.g., in the case of Sen. Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.), whose rating of 21 for this session of course does not accurately reflect his liberalism.

ADA based its ratings on 14 Senate and 12 House votes. Civil rights, the omnibus crime bill, gun control and foreign aid were among the issues included in the votes.

The listings on this page are by state; Democrats first in lightface type, Republicans in **boldface.**

Senate

ALABAMA		**COLORADO**		**HAWAII**		**KANSAS**		**MASSACHUSETTS**		**MONTANA**		**NEW MEXICO**		**OKLAHOMA**		**SOUTH DAKOTA**		**VIRGINIA**	
Hill	7	**Allott**	14	Inouye	64	**Carlson**	7	Kennedy,E.	71	Mansfield	29	Anderson	21	Harris	57	McGovern	43	Byrd,Jr.H.	0
Sparkman	0	**Dominick**	29	**Fong**	43	**Pearson**	21	**Brooke**	86	Metcalf	79	Montoya	36	Monroney	21	**Mundt**	0	Spong	29
ALASKA		**CONNECTICUT**		**IDAHO**		**KENTUCKY**		**MICHIGAN**		**NEBRASKA**		**NEW YORK**		**OREGON**		**TENNESSEE**		**WASHINGTON**	
Bartlett	57	Dodd	50	Church	43	**Cooper**	71	Hart	86	**Curtis**	7	Kennedy,R.	100	Morse	79	Gore	43	Jackson	57
Gruening	64	Ribicoff	86	**Jordan, L.**	21	**Morton**	21	**Griffin**	43	**Hruska**	7	**Javits**	86	**Hatfield**	71	**Baker**	21	Magnuson	36
ARIZONA		**DELAWARE**		**ILLINOIS**		**LOUISIANA**		**MINNESOTA**		**NEVADA**		**NORTH CAROLINA**		**PENNSYLVANIA**		**TEXAS**		**WEST VIRGINIA**	
Hayden	7	**Boggs**	43	**Dirksen**	7	Ellender	7	McCarthy	21	Bible	14	Ervin	0	Clark	93	Yarb-ough	57	Byrd, R.	21
Fannin	7	**Williams**	21	**Percy**	79	Long	0	Mondale	86	Cannon	29	Jordan,B.	0	**Scott**	57	**Tower**	0	Randolph	64
ARKANSAS		**FLORIDA**		**INDIANA**		**MAINE**		**MISSISSIPPI**		**NEW HAMPSHIRE**		**NORTH DAKOTA**		**RHODE ISLAND**		**UTAH**		**WISCONSIN**	
Fulbright	14	Holland	0	Bayh	50	Muskie	79	Eastland	0	McIntyre	50	Burdick	64	Pastore	79	Moss	79	Nelson	71
McClellan	0	Smathers	7	Hartke	50	**Smith**	36	Stennis	0	**Cotton**	29	**Young, M.**	0	Pell	79	**Bennett**	0	Proxmire	64
CALIFORNIA		**GEORGIA**		**IOWA**		**MARYLAND**		**MISSOURI**		**NEW JERSEY**		**OHIO**		**SOUTH CAROLINA**		**VERMONT**		**WYOMING**	
Kuchel	50	Russell	0	**Hickenl'per**	0	Brewster	57	Long, E.	50	Williams,H.	86	Lausche	21	Hollings	14	**Aiken**	43	McGee	57
Murphy	14	Talmadge	0	**Miller**	14	Tydings	86	Symington	64	**Case**	100	Young, S.	93	**Thurmond**	0	**Prouty**	43	**Hansen**	7

House of Representatives

ALABAMA		Monagan	58	**Roudebush**	0	**Ruppe**	33	McCarthy	83	**Latta**	0	**Brock**	0
Andrews, G.W.	0	St. Onge	83	**Zion**	0	**Vander Jagt**	33	Ottinger	92	**Lukens**	0	**Duncan**	0
Bevill	8	**Meskill**	25	**IOWA**		**Detroit—Wayne County**		Pike	50	**McCulloch**	42	**Kuykendall**	0
Jones, R.	42			Culver	83	Conyers	100	Resnick	67	**Miller**	0	**Quillen**	0
Nichols	0	**DELAWARE**		Smith	75	Diggs	100	Stratton	42	**Minshall**	33	**TEXAS**	
Selden	8	**Roth**	8	**Gross**	0	Dingell	75	Tenzer	100	**Mosher**	42	Brooks	58
Buchanan	0	**FLORIDA**		**Kyl**	0	Ford, William	92	Wolff	75	**Stanton**	42	Burleson	8
Dickinson	0	Bennett	17	**Mayne**	0	Griffiths	75	**Button**	58	**Taft**	33	Cabell	8
Edwards, J.	0	Fascell	75	**Scherle**	0	Nedzi	83	**Conable**	17	**Whalen**	67	Casey	17
ALASKA		Fuqua	17	**Schwengel**	33			**Goodell**	33	**Wylie**	8	de la Garza	33
Pollock	17	Gibbons	58			**MINNESOTA**		**Grover**	17			Dowdy	0
ARIZONA		Haley	0	**KANSAS**		Blatnik	75	**Horton**	50	**OKLAHOMA**		Eckhardt	100
Udall	92	Herlong	0	**Dole**	0	Fraser	92	**King, Carleton**	0	Albert	58	Fisher	8
Rhodes, J.	8	Pepper	75	**Mize**	8	Karth	83	**McEwen**	8	Edmondson	42	Gonzalez	100
Steiger	0	Rogers, P.	8	**Shriver**	0	**Langen**	0	**Pirnie**	33	Jarman	0	Kazen	58
ARKANSAS		Sikes	25	**Skubitz**	0	**MacGregor**	25	**Reid, O.R.**	83	Steed	33	Mahon	33
Gathings	0	**Burke, J. Herbert**	0	**Winn**	0	**Nelsen**	8	**Robison**	33	**Belcher**	0	Patman	50
Mills	8	**Cramer**	0	**KENTUCKY**		**Quie**	17	**Smith, Henry P.**	25	**Smith, J.V.**	0	Pickle	42
Pryor	42	**Gurney**	0	Natcher	42	**Zwach**	8	**Wydler**	33			Poage	8
Hammerschmidt	0			Perkins	50			**New York City**		**OREGON**		Pool	11
		GEORGIA		Stubblefield	42	**MISSISSIPPI**		Addabbo	75	Green, E.	58	Purcell	17
CALIFORNIA		Brinkley	0	Watts	8	Abernethy	0	Bingham	100	Ullman	42	Roberts	25
Burton, P.	100	Davis, J.W.	25	**Carter**	17	Colmer	8	Brasco	92	**Dellenback**	25	Teague, O.	25
Cohelan	92	Flynt	0	**Cowger**	25	Griffin	0	Carey	83	**Wyatt**	8	White	25
Edwards, D.	100	Hagan	8	**Snyder**	0	Montgomery	0	Celler	92			Wright	50
Hanna	67	Landrum	8			Whitten	17	Delaney	50	**PENNSYLVANIA**		Young	58
Johnson, H.	67	O'Neal, M.	8	**LOUISIANA**		**MISSOURI**		Farbstein	100	Clark	50	**Bush**	0
Leggett	92	Stephens	33	Boggs	67	Bolling	100	Gilbert	92	Dent	92	**Price, R.**	0
McFall	83	Stuckey	8	Edwards, E.	33	Hull	8	Kelly	83	Flood	58	**UTAH**	
Miller, G.	75	**Blackburn**	0	Hebert	25	Hungate	42	Podell	100	Holland	42	**Burton, L.J.**	0
Moss	100	**Thompson, F.**	0	Long, S.O.	17	Ichord	8	Murphy, J.M.	67	Moorhead	92	**Lloyd**	0
Sisk	75	**HAWAII**		Passman	25	Jones, P.C.	8	Vacant		Morgan	83	**VERMONT**	
Tunney	92	Matsunaga	92	Rarick	0	Karsten	33	Rooney, J.J.	75	Rhodes, G.M.	67	**Stafford**	42
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Waldie	92	**IDAHO**		Willis	17	Sullivan	75	Ryan	100	Vigorito	58	Abbitt	0
Clausen, Don	0	**Hansen, G.V.**	0	**MAINE**		**Curtis**	8	Scheuer	83	**Biester**	33	Downing	0
Gubser	8	**McClure**	0	Hathaway	92	**Hall**	0	**Fino**	17	**Corbett**	58	Hardy	0
Mailliard	33	**ILLINOIS**		Kyros	67	**MONTANA**		**Halpern**	83	**Eshleman**	8	Marsh	0
Mathias, R.	0	Gray	67	**MARYLAND**		Olsen	58	**Kupferman**	75	**Fulton, J.G.**	50	Satterfield	0
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Pettis	0	Shipley	50	Friedel	92			**NORTH CAROLINA**		**Johnson**	0	**Broyhill, Joel**	8
Talcott	0	**Anderson, J.B.**	17	Garmatz	75	**NEBRASKA**		Fountain	0	**McDade**	50	**Poff**	0
Teague, C.	8	**Arends**	8	Long, C.D.	67	**Cunningham**	17	Galifianakis	17	**Saylor**	25	**Scott**	0
Utt	0	**Erlenborn**	8	Machen	75	**Denney**	0	Henderson	8	**Schneebeli**	8	**Wampler**	8
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Los Angeles County		**McClory**	25	**Mathias**	50	**NEVADA**		Kornegay	8	**Watkins**	0	Adams	92
Brown, George	83	**Michel**	25	**Morton**	17	Baring	8	Lennon	0	**Whalley**	0	Foley	92
Corman	75	**Railsback**	33			**NEW HAMPSHIRE**		Taylor	8	**Williams, L.G.**	8	Hansen, J.B.	67
Hawkins	92	**Reid, C.**	8	**MASSACHUSETTS**		**Cleveland**	17	Whitener	8	**Philadelphia City**		Hicks	83
Holifield	83	**Springer**	17	Boland	83	**Wyman**	0	**Broyhill, James**	0	Barrett	92	Meeds	75
King, Cecil	50	**Chicago—Cook county**		Burke, James	75	**NEW JERSEY**		**Gardner**	0	Byrne, James	100	**May**	0
Rees	92	Annunzio	92	Donohue	75	Daniels	83	**Jonas**	0	Eilberg	75	**Pelly**	18
Roybal	100	Dawson	92	Macdonald, T.H.	92	Gallagher	92			Green, W.J.	100	**WEST VIRGINIA**	
Wilson, C.	83	Kluczynski	83	McCormack—House Speaker*		Helstoski	100	**NORTH DAKOTA**		Nix	100	Hechler, K.	83
Bell	33	Murphy, W.T.	92	O'Neill, T.P.	83	Howard	83	**Andrews, M.**	17	**RHODE ISLAND**		Kee	58
Clawson, Del.	0	O'Hara	83	Philbin	75	Joelson	83	**Kleppe**	8	St Germain	83	Slack	42
Hosmer	17	Pucinski	67	**Bates**	25	Minish	75			Tiernan	83	Staggers	67
Lipscomb	0	Ronan	92	**Conte**	67	Patten	83	**OHIO**		**SOUTH CAROLINA**		**Moore**	25
Reinecke	0	Rostenkowski	83	**Heckler, M.M.**	58	Rodino	75	Ashley	100	Ashmore	8	**WISCONSIN**	
Smith, H.A.	0	Yates	100	**Keith**	33	Thompson, F.	92	Feighan	92	Dorn	17	Kastenmeier	100
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		Halleck	0	**McDonald, J.H.**	42	Dulski	75	**Harsha**	8	Evins, J.L.	25		
		Myers	0	**Riegle**	50	Hanley	83			Fulton, R.	50		

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If the Reds are mellowing, tell it to the Czechs. Above, Soviet Premier Kosygin and Czech Premier Oldich Cernik sign the treaty legitimatizing Russian troops in Czechoslovakia.

Non-Proliferation Treaty

Congress Gives U.S. a Chance To Re-Evaluate Russian Plans

By EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER

The U.S. Senate's postponement of discussion of the proposed nuclear non-proliferation treaty offers the next President an unequalled opportunity to reverse the current disastrous policy of seeking cooperation with Russia at the expense of full partnership with West Europe and, possibly, Japan.

Next to the fantastic refusal to win the war in Viet Nam by all necessary means, the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is probably the most potentially disastrous folly of a Kennedy-Johnson group that has on its conscience a retreat at the Bay of Pigs, the Berlin Wall, the promise not to overthrow Castro by force and the substitution of nuclear parity for an all-out effort to achieve nuclear preponderance.

This group has permitted its panic fear of nuclear war to overshadow the fact that with nuclear parity, the Soviets are free not only to impose their will by force upon their "commonwealth," but to indulge in such acts of brinkmanship as nourishing the war in Viet Nam, fomenting revolt in half-a-dozen other places, playing Russian roulette with American warships on the high seas, instigating the Arabs to start the six-day war in the Middle East and challenging the NATO countries in the Mediterranean.

Why not? To Moscow, peaceful coexistence means waging Cold War by all means short of nuclear conflict.

Future historians will surely scratch their heads wondering why otherwise normally intelligent Americans like Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and Secretary of State Rusk could go so far astray concerning the intentions of the USSR.

The secretary is still bewildered. How otherwise explain his recent complaints that Moscow's policy in East Europe hinders a Russo-American detente and creates "a sober mood" at the United Nations? Even less comprehensible is his recent attempt to seek "clarification" of the "new Soviet doctrine" by two talks with Russia's double-crossing Gromyko at the U.N.

There is no "new" Russian doctrine, just more of the same. Concealed for a time at the request of the Soviet military men who knew they were behind in nuclears, this doctrine has again revealed itself as Stalinism.

Even Rusk, it appears, realizes that unless he speedily undoes some of his past work in disintegrating NATO and makes clear America's readiness to defend West Europe at any cost, Moscow may indulge in more violence.

The trouble is, the secretary of state does not realize that his nuclear non-proliferation treaty, far from being a step to peace, will encourage Moscow to extend its influence not only over West Berlin but over the German Federal Republic as well.

By postponing discussion of ratification of that treaty, the U.S. Senate has, as I said, given the next President a God-sent opportunity to put the treaty to sleep unratified and get on with the job of giving a unified Atlantic community a single worldwide policy.

One promising field is scientific space and arms research. In a recent statement candidate Nixon properly criticized the Johnson Administration's short-sighted policy of allowing the Soviets to spend more on defense and military research and development than the United States.

He said: "Thanks to rapid scientific and technological advances, Moscow now commands a full panoply of offensive and defensive strategic weapons. . . . These could—if we stand still—ultimately make the Soviet Union militarily dominant. . . .

"The real danger, however, does not stem from existing weapons" [get this, LBJ!] "but from possible breakthroughs by the huge Soviet research and development establishment."

So it does. For years less frightened U.S. scientists have been arguing that new and worse weapons destructive of the present "nuclear equilibrium" are not only possible but likely.

By pooling our arms research with that of the British, French, Germans and Italians, the next U.S. President could certainly head off a surprise by the Russians and perhaps even give the West the kind of real arms supremacy that would enable it to deter any futher Communist aggression.

Then indeed the world might move towards some sort of peaceful coexistence—but only then!

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Katzenbach on Crime

From the Nashville *Banner*

Writing in *Look* magazine, former Atty. Gen. Nicholas deB. Katzenbach deplores public criticism of the U.S. Supreme Court. To charge that there is a substantial connection between the rising crime rate in our country and recent decisions of that tribunal, he declares, "is nonsense."

Centering his fire on those indignant at the *Miranda* decision—wherein the conviction of a confessed killer was reversed because his admission of guilt was obtained without warning him of his rights to consult a state-supplied lawyer—Katzenbach says public concern about that is off-base.

He is in direct disagreement with law enforcement authorities, including FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who know that wrist-tap treatment and eccentric rulings freeing convicted criminals *do* contribute, and *have* contributed, to the mounting rampage of major crime. His double-talk approximates that of Hubert Horatio Humphrey on the general subject of law and order.

"Unquestionably," he declares, "the *Miranda* decision creates problems for the police [in law enforcement], but one can safely say that this decision, like other court decisions, has little relevance to the amount of crime we face today." But read on:

"Miranda will result in letting some who are guilty go free. But probably it affects less than 1 per cent of the serious crimes in the United States." Probably?

The serious crimes include rape, murder and robbery. How about that?

One per cent of the rape cases—based on last year's increasing rate—would be 271. It would have been 120 of the murders in 1967, and 2,020 of the armed robberies—to say nothing of 16,000 of the burglaries.

To the 1 per cent of the victims—the crimes against whom this estimate would charge to consequences of the *Miranda* decision—that notorious ruling would seem to matter, indeed.

Mr. Katzenbach concludes with the statement that "We have to be prepared to live with high rates of crime in the years ahead as our young population grows." That is his conclusion, remember; a rather odd interpretation of inevitability, and wholly unacceptable to a nation concerned for law and order.

Besides being an under secretary of state now, Mr. Katzenbach is former chairman of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice.

It figures.

□□□

SOCIALISTS AGREE WITH NIXON— "The Socialist party has called for the defeat of Richard Nixon whom it labels 'a sophisticated spokesman for conservatism.' Although it denounces Hubert Humphrey's support of the Viet Nam conflict, the Socialist party said his victory 'would be preferable to any other realistic possibility.' That's what Nixon's been saying all along—that Humphrey's position is more palatable to those who believe in socialism. It's probably the first time the Socialists and Nixon have seen eye to eye on anything."—From the Indianapolis *Star*

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George S. Schuyler, author of **Black No More** and **Black and Conservative**, warns against tax-supported courses of study in black racial indoctrination and African languages for those who lack a basic command of English and other much-needed rudiments.

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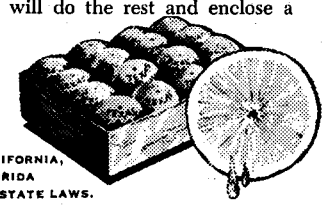

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Electoral Guessing Games

By RUSSELL KIRK

There's no man living, friends, who can predict accurately in detail the results of fateful Nov. 5, 1968: certainly not the professional pollsters. Recently a reporter for the *Wall Street Journal* inquired of me what methods I employ to ascertain the truth about public affairs. I replied that I pretty much ignore public opinion polls and most other conventional sources.

Frequent travel throughout the country, correspondence and conversation with local leaders of opinion everywhere, reading of a great many serious journals little known to the general public—these, for the most part, are my sources. All I can say for my surmises is that they are more educated than are some other people's.

I grow somewhat tired, for instance, of abundant journalistic speculation on what might happen if the presidential election were to be thrown into the House of Representatives. For that just isn't going to happen, as matters are moving. It appears to me that Richard Nixon will win at least 35 states, including most—perhaps all—of the big ones. So why bother to count noses in the House?

Guessing games are fun, though. One is being conducted by McKesson Laboratories, of Bridgeport, through drugstores that handle the firm's products. Sets of junior encyclopedias are offered as prizes. Entrants in this competition must answer two questions: (1) Who will our next President be? (2) What will be the difference in the popular vote, between the winner and the runner-up? I have entered.

My answer to the first question is Richard M. Nixon. My answer to the second is 15,347,017.

How did I arrive at so precise a figure? First of all, I suspect that Nixon will receive a percentage of the popular vote slightly in excess of what John Kennedy won in 1960—51 per cent, say (though a thumping majority in the electoral college). I suspect, moreover, that the total popular vote will be little larger than it was in 1964. True, there exist more Americans today than then; but in several states voter registration actually is lower than it was four years ago; and the discontent of many Democrats with Hubert Humphrey will reduce the Democratic turn-out.

Also, I suspect that Humphrey and George Wallace will divide between them the remainder of the vote, in the approximate ratio of 3 to 2. Suppose, then, that perhaps 70.5-million ballots are cast, of which Humphrey receives some 30 per cent. Perhaps that's not enough for the voluble Hubert; give him the benefit of the doubt and add 21,000 franchises to his total. (Why that number? Because there are 21 letters in "Hubert Horatio Humphrey," silly, and every letter of that immortal name is worth a thousand votes.) Thus we scientifically arrive at a Humphrey total of 21,171,000—or 6,007,188 votes fewer than Barry Goldwater received in 1964.

Subtract this Humphrey total from the total which I have awarded to Nixon—36,518,017 votes. Hey, presto! We now have demonstrated that the difference between the winner and the runner-up will be the aforestated 15,347,017 ballots.

Some merciless skeptic may inquire just how I arrive at the figure of 36,518,-017 for Nixon (which is 6,611,477 fewer votes than Lyndon Johnson received in 1964). Well, initially, I award Nixon 51 per cent of the popular vote (already estimated at 70.5 million), which gives us a tentative Nixon total of 35,955,000.

Yet as I added (from pure kindness of heart) some votes to Humphrey's total, so I add a number to Nixon's total: in Texas, Pennsylvania and some other states, Wallace may not cut so heavily into the present Nixon strength as the Wallace enthusiasts expect. To allow for this possibility, I give Nixon 563,017 more votes. Thus we arrive finally at the Nixon total of 36,518,-017. Figures don't lie.

But O ye of little faith! That accursed skeptic still inquires of me, "Why add just 563,017, instead of a round figure like 600,000, say?"

That's easy to explain. When I was a soldier, my dog-tag number was 36,-518,017. Never having been wounded, I rely upon those magical digits. Accordingly, wishing Mr. Nixon luck, I have reconciled his total with my lucky sum. There are stranger things in heaven and earth, Hubert Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philosophy. Mark me, Mr. Vice President: the stars in their courses contend against you, and you must lose by 15,347,017 ballots.

Even so, you are not utterly convinced by my mathematics, friends? Why, you'll sing a different tune when I win that junior encyclopedia. And I can't conceivably be so far wrong as were the pollsters in 1948.

What about *electoral* votes? About 400 for Nixon, I fancy—a great many more than he needs, anyway; the lion's share of the remnant to Wallace. (Or do lions relish remnants?) Finally, hedging like all other forecasters, I confess that were Nixon, Humprey or Wallace to go mad before November 5, or to receive miraculous inspiration, my calculations might be slightly inaccurate.

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The Psyche of San Diego

By ALICE WIDENER

It seems that any time anything happens in an American community that the left-liberals on the New York *Times* don't like, they commit metrocide; that is, they embark on a "kill-the-city" campaign. Victims have been Dallas, Memphis, Birmingham, Los Angeles and Chicago.

Now it is San Diego.

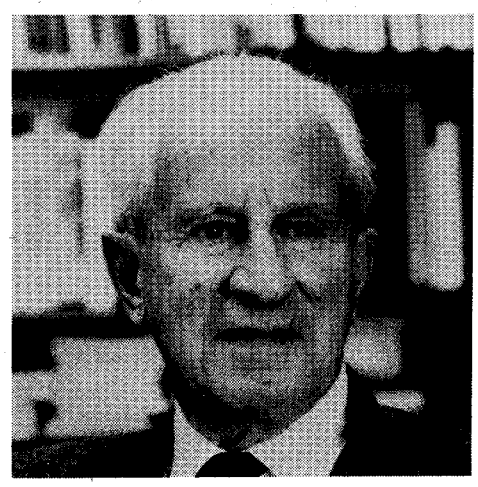
What—according to Gladwin Hill of the New York Times—is San Diego's crime? Many of its citizens do not want radical Marxist revolutionary Prof. Herbert Marcuse, internationally known as the intellectual mentor of "Red" Rudi Dutschke and "Red" Danny Cohn-Bendit, to continue on through 1969-1970 as a University of California faculty member at San Diego.

Evidently, Dr. Marcuse is a special pet of the New York *Times*. Last month its Sunday magazine carried a long favorable article about him. On Sunday, October 6th, the *Times* featured a long article by Gladwin Hill, who describes Marcuse as a "renowned leftist political philosopher" and "a slender, personable, soft-spoken scholar who is amiably contemptuous of San Diego's conservatism." Mr. Hill believes that conservatism in San Diego is a hallmark of its "community psyche."

To defend Marcuse, who preaches "the moral and sexual rebellion of youth," *Times* reporter Hill attacks a series of groups, individuals, properties and professions in San Diego, including Harry L. Foster of the American Legion, "the well-heeled conservative Establishment," the "retired admirals and other military personnel" living in the area whose "group reflex is hostility to forces that ruffle social stability and the status quo," the "Young Turks" who gave the city a modern $21.5-million Civic Theater center, and last but not least, the city's two daily newspapers.

What's wrong with them?

Think of it! The papers ran anti-Marcuse editorials accusing Prof. Marcuse of "fomenting dissent" and one of the editorials became the keynote of an American Legion protest against Marcuse. As Gladwin Hill reports in his metrocidal attack, "The most recurrent item in conversations about San Diego conservatism is the fact that both its daily papers, the *Union*, a morning paper, and the *Evening Tribune*, are properties of the conservative Copley chain, whose head, James S. Copley,



Leftist Prof. Herbert Marcuse appears none too popular in conservative San Diego, to the dismay of the New York Times.

lives in La Jolla and favors retired military officers in high executive positions."

What an offense! How could anyone except a resident of San Diego look with favor on putting a retired military man in a high executive post? After all, Dwight D. Eisenhower was president of Columbia University, wasn't he? Certainly his military career was merely a temporary period of error overlooked by the American people when they elected him as their President.

To get back to Prof. Herbert Marcuse, reporter Gladwin Hill asserts in the New York *Times* that Chancellor William McGill of the University of California at San Diego says, "Dr. Marcuse calls himself an analyst of society. He doesn't advocate the violent overthrow of the government."

Perhaps McGill and Hill don't read Marcuse. Evidently, the capable editors of the San Diego *Union* and *Evening Tribune* do read him and know that in his book, *Reason and Revolution*, Herbert Marcuse declared, "The method of dialectic is a totality wherein 'the negation and destruction of the existing' appears in every concept. . . . Lenin insisted on dialectical method to such an extent that he considered it the hallmark of revolutionary Marxism."

Conservative San Diego doesn't welcome Marcuse's revolutionary Marxism and doesn't believe young students should be indoctrinated by a professor who teaches it and also preaches their "moral and sexual rebellion." So you see—according to the New York *Times*—something is all wrong with San Diego's psyche.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Those Bombing 'Pauses'

By SEN. JACK MILLER (R.-Iowa)

Anyone who thinks that North Viet Nam can be trusted should be reminded of the following:

There have been six truce periods:

(*1*) 48 hours at Christmas, 1966. During the period there were 101 violations by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, resulting in 18 killed and 60 wounded on our side, including three Americans killed and 27 wounded.

(*2*) New Year's, 1966-1967. During this period there were 169 violations, resulting in 20 killed and 198 wounded on our side, including 14 Americans killed and 27 wounded.

(*3*) Tet Holidays, 1967. During this period there were 338 violations, resulting in 30 killed and 198 wounded on our side, including 17 Americans killed and 158 wounded.

(*4*) Christmas, 1967. During this period there were 118 violations, resulting in seven killed and 44 wounded on our side, including two Americans killed and 24 wounded.

(*5*) New Year's, 1967-1968. During this period there were 170 violations, resulting in 73 killed and 279 wounded on our side, including 27 Americans killed and 191 wounded.

(*6*) Tet Holidays, 1968. During this period there were 2,707 killed and 11,519 wounded on our side, including 920 Americans killed and 4,561 wounded—plus 8,200 civilians killed and 22,000 wounded, and 623,000 civilians made refugees.

I suggest that, in the face of these tragic facts, it would be nothing short of suicide to put any trust whatsoever in the word of the Communist leaders; and we would do well to realize that the only principle they understand is strength and the will-power to make use of that strength.

Outrageous Action

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

The outrageous action of President Johnson in directing the freezing of the bank accounts in this country of representatives of the Rhodesian government is incredible. These representatives have committed no crime; their government is not waging war upon the United States, nor are they enemies of the United States. In order to support their families in this country they must now suffer the humiliation of appearing hat in hand at the Treasury Department and throw themselves upon the mercy of and beg from the bureaucrats who carry out the dictatorial mandates of Lyndon Johnson. Through this underhanded procedure does lame duck President Johnson carry out his lickspittle role in support of the British boycott of Rhodesia. Meanwhile he hides in the shadows while British freighters steam through the 7th Fleet on the way to North Viet Nam with their cargoes of supplies for the Communists who have killed 28,000 Americans and maimed another 100,000. Shame, shame on those who punish our friends, but toady to those who are aiding the slaughter of Americans.

Legislative Boxscore

Below is a roundup of the major actions taken by the second session of the 90th Congress. This feature and "Spotlight on Congress" will resume when Congress reconvenes in January.

MEASURES PASSED BY CONGRESS:

• **Crime:** Congress approved $100 million for fiscal 1969 and $300 million for fiscal 1970 in federal aid to state and local law enforcement agencies. Over the objections of the Administration, conservatives added provisions permitting court-ordered wiretapping and—in a mild rebuke to the Supreme Court—allowing voluntary confessions to be used as trial evidence in federal courts.

• **Gun Control.** The final version of this controversial legislation bans the interstate mail order sale of handguns, rifles, shotguns and ammunition. It also bans the sale of handguns to persons under 21 and the sale of long guns to those under 18 and it contains provision for restricting over-the-counter firearm sales to "unqualified" individuals. Congress rejected the Administration's proposal to require licensing and registration of all firearms.

• **Tax Surcharge-Budget Reduction.** Congress approved LBJ's request for a 10 per cent income tax surcharge only after the President agreed to reduce government spending by $6 billion. The White House had previously said that $3 billion was the maximum feasible budget cut. Congress, however, did little to comply with the $6-billion mandatory reduction.

• **Open Housing.** Bill prohibits discrimination in the sale and rental of housing, affecting about 80 per cent of the national total housing space; specifically exempts sales conducted by owner, without assistance from real estate agent. Congress added provision to the bill to make subject to arrest persons who cross state lines for the purpose of inciting a riot.

• **Education.** Included in the $7.3-billion authorization for federal college education aid was $20.9 million for the Teacher Corps, the most the controversial ghetto aid program has received; also provided for a four-year vocational educational program. Congressional conservatives added an amendment barring federal aid to student demonstrators.

• **HUD Budget.** The Administration request for a $18.5-billion Department of Housing and Urban Development budget was reduced by $4 billion by Congress, with modest cuts coming in model cities, urban renewal and rent supplement funds.

• **Housing.** In the broadest housing measure in history, Congress approved a three-year, $5.3-billion program aimed at building 1.7 million housing units; contained provision for federal subsidy of mortgage payments and rent.

• **Foreign Aid.** The 20-year-old aid program was reduced to its lowest point in history, as Congress slashed the Administration's requested $2.9 billion to a mere $1.75-billion final authorization.

• **Agriculture.** In a compromise move, the White House managed to salvage a one-year extension of its basic farm program instead of LBJ's requested four-year program. In return, Congress voted down a conservative-supported move to limit federal farm subsidies to $20,000 per year.

• **War on Poverty.** Again, Congress struck with its economy knife, paring close to $1 billion from the Administration's budget request for the Office of Economic Opportunity—down to $1.95 billion.

• **Holidays.** Beginning in 1971, Congress has decreed, Washington's Birthday will no longer fall on Washington's Birthday, nor Memorial Day on Memorial Day, Columbus Day on Columbus Day, or Veterans' Day on Veterans' Day—they will all automatically fall on respective Mondays. The three-day weekends are supposedly more desirable from both an employe and management standpoint.

• Other legislation of interest passed by the 90th Congress, 2nd Session, included: $315 million for a three-year extension of the food stamp program, $927 million for a start on an anti-ballistic missile system, a gas pipeline safety measure, a truth-in-lending bill and a poultry inspection act.

MEASURES CONGRESS DID NOT PASS:

• **Foreign Travel.** Congress refused to reduce the amount of duty-free purchases an American could make abroad, or to limit daily spending on foreign travels, as the Administration had requested in an effort to stem the gold outflow.

• **Non-proliferation Treaty.** At the urging of presidential candidate Richard Nixon, Senate Republicans prevented the body from approving the all-nation nuclear non-proliferation treaty until Soviet intentions in Eastern Europe are made more clear.

• **Fortas Confirmation.** In the Administration's most stinging setback in the 90th Congress, Senate conservatives succeeded in blocking the nomination of Associate Justice Abe Fortas to be chief justice of the United States.

• **TV Debates.** After considerable haggling and roughhouse debate, the Senate decided against suspending the "equal time" provision to permit the television networks to provide free time for presidential debates.

• **Internal Security.** The House Rules Committee deferred action on a defense industry security bill which would have authorized a personnel screening program in vital defense facilities. The legislation was designed to replace recent defense security bills struck down by the Supreme Court by clamping new prohibitions on hiring members of identified "Communist action movements."

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Come along to Farmer Jones' place and meet our hero. His name is Stubby, because his ears are so long that's how the rest of him looks.

Stubby learned that he could talk while he was still a colt. But he didn't say anything about it right away. First he wanted to see what people were like, and it didn't take him long to realize that the way we run our affairs is, well, positively huminine!

You see, Stubby could think as well as talk. He was a smart Ass. Naturally he resented the way people call other people Asses if they are stupid or thickheaded, so he decided to prove to everyone just how intelligent real Asses are.

(If he also succeeds in proving how asinine some people really are, there's nothing we can do about it. – *Ed.*)

One fine day Stubby told Farmer Jones he didn't want to pull carts for a living. Farmer Jones was startled, but he saw at once that Stubby could make him rich. Word got around fast, and folks came for miles – and paid Farmer Jones – for a chance to talk to a real Ass.

At first they came for the novelty of it. But soon they came for *advice*, because what Stubby said made sense. By heeding Stubby's suggestion to charge tolls, for instance, the State was able to fix up all the roads without collecting a penny of taxes, and everybody liked *that*.

Stubby soon had his own airplane (the Assteroid I) to get around to his speaking engagements, and a girl (whom he called his Assassistant) to turn the pages for him while he read.

In all this activity, Stubby was following a plan which he revealed to no one. It was all according to plan when he signed a contract to appear on several big television programs.

First there was *Beat the Press* (you know, the one where reporters ask the guest loaded questions to show how much smarter they are than he). Stubby handled the questions so well that, for all we know, the reporters felt like Asses. For instance, Stubby was challenged to solve the farm problem. His solution *worked*.

On the next show, *Faze the Nation*, the reporters were not so uppity. In fact, when Stubby explained how to do away with inflation, they were almost awed.

By now the papers were calling him Statesman instead of Stubby. The people were very pleased with all the taxes he was saving them. They started write-in campaigns for him in all the Presidential primaries, which he won.

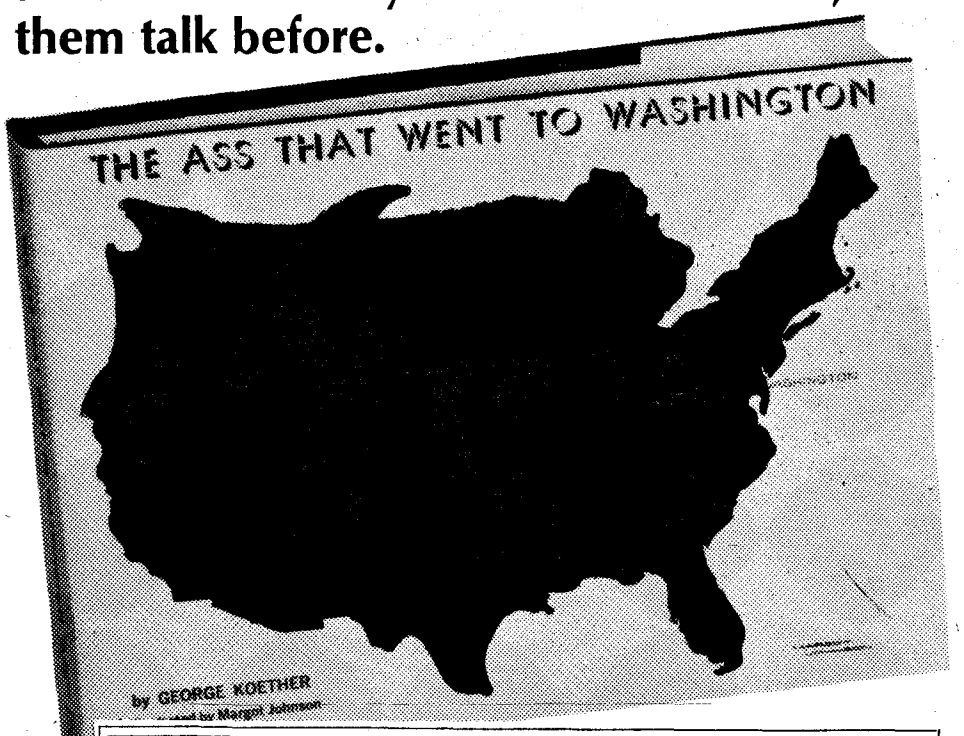
The Democrats asked him to head their ticket because, after all, the Ass was already the symbol of their party.

The Republicans asked him to head their ticket because, after all, Statesman was a smart Ass and wouldn't feel at home with the other kind in the other party.

Statesman accepted the nomination of both parties, but only on the understanding that they were accepting his ideas and not vice versa.

So it happened that for the first time, an Ass with four legs became President of the United States. A decided improvement, we think you'll find.

For instance, Statesman's Inaugural Address, far from echoing the windy rhetoric of the past ("Assk not what your country can do you you; Assk what you can do for your country."), consisted of only four sentences.



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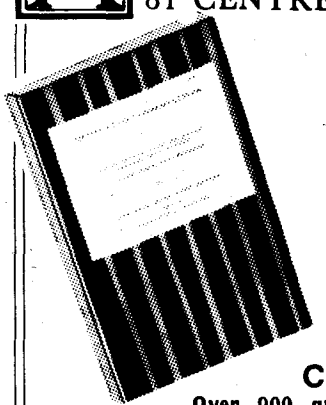

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